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IAL NOTICES.

eeting of the stockholders of the
Drug Company, a corporation on
1, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the
ration, No. 11 N. 3d street, in
. Mo., for the purpose of voting
o be then and there submitted to
increasing the capital stock of
m fifty-two hundred dollars, its
capital, to twelve thousand dol-
into 240 shares of fifty dollars
HERMAN KOCH,
E. W. KOCH,
JOHN P. MEYER,
Directors.
ber 20, 1886.

artermaster, St. Louis, Mo., De-
sealed proposals, in triplicate,
his office, until 12 o'clock noon
which time and place they will
ence of attending bidders, for
ering in this city, one (1) wheel
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an ten hundred and fifty (1050)
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C. W. FOUNTAIN,
U. S. A. Depot Quartermaster.

F. Haehner and Christine, his
deed of trust dated May 24, 1883,
office of the Recorder of Deeds
Louis, State of Missouri, in book
ered to the undersigned trustee
ibed real estate, to-wit: Situated
rest, of the City of St. Louis, State
ncing at a point in the south line
hundred and thirty feet west of
n the west line of North Broad-
thence westwardly along the said south
fifty-six feet and one inch; thence
h; thence westwardly along the
k street twenty-seven feet and
nce southwardly ninety feet, to a
wardly eighty-four feet; thence
feet to the place of beginning.
venants of said deed as to taxes
not been complied with, now, at
request of the holder of the note and
deed of trust. I, the undersigned
the above denoted property for
, to the highest bidder for cash,
of the Court-house in said city
Missouri, between the hours of
o'clock
DECEMBER 16, 1886,
trust.
PHILIP BURG, Trustee.
ber 20, 1886.

All the DAY'S NEWS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE MESSAGE IN FULL.

VOL. 37.—NO. 133. ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1886. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

ST. BERNARD

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THE ORIGINAL

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Warehouse,

As usual, in the lead with the largest and best assortment of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, ever shown in St. Louis. If you want Velocipedes, Wagons, Sleighs, Hobby Horses, Guns, Games, Blocks, Drums, Tool Chests, go to the

DOLLAR STORE.

If you want Dolls, Doll Bodies, Doll Heads, Bisque Dolls, Wax Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Indestructible Dolls, Rag Dolls, Dolls' Hats, Shoes and Stockings, China Dolls, Negro Dolls, Moving-Eye Dolls, Turning-Head Dolls, Doll Buggies, Doll Furniture, Doll Houses, or anything in the Doll line, go to the

DOLLAR STORE.

If you want Toy Desks, Toy Chairs, Toy Trunks, Toy Tea Sets, Toy Kitchens, Toy Horns, Toy Watches, Toy Stoves, Toy Soldier Sets, Toy Farms, Toy Sheep Folds, Toy Violins, Toy Bonjos, Toy Accordions, Toy Beds, Toy Cradles, or anything in the Toy line, go to the

DOLLAR STORE.

If you want Leather Albums, Leatherette Albums, Plush Albums, Floral Albums, Scrap Albums, Autograph Albums, Postage Stamp Albums, Satchels, Hand Bags, Pocket-Books, Portfolios, Music Rolls, Music Binders, Pocket Photo Cases, Card Cases, Bill Books, Cigar Cases, or anything in the Album or Leather Goods line, go to the

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If you want Plush Work Boxes, Plush Jewel Cases, Plush Manicure Sets, Plush Brush Sets, Plush Odor Sets, Plush Mirrors, Plush Frames, Plush Broom Holders, Plush Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes, Plush Poker Sets, Plush Shaving Sets, Plush Papeterie Boxes, Plush Writing Desks, or anything in the Plush line, go to the

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If you want Silver-Plated Butter Dishes, Casters, Cake Stands, Pickle Casters, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Water Pitchers, Card Stands, Fruit Bowls, Napkin Rings, Mugs, Individual Sets, Butter Knives, Teaspoons, Tablespoons, Table Forks, Dinner Knives, Tea Knives, or anything in the Plated-ware line, go to the

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If you want China, Glassware, Vases, Toilet Sets, Bisque Figures, Smoking Sets, Cologne Sets, Colored Glassware, Tea and Dinner Sets, Tete-a-tete Sets, Cuspidors, Mugs, Cups and Saucers, Brass Trays, Brass Umbrella Stands, Brass Cuspidors, Brass Novelties of every description, Jewelry, Pictures, Picture Frames, Tables, Folding Tables, Sewing Chairs, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Easels; in fact, if you want ANYTHING, go to the

DOLLAR STORE.

Remember, we are the PIONEERS in the Toy and Fancy Goods business, and buy our goods EXCLUSIVELY and DIRECT from the manufacturers, thereby enabling us to SELL our goods at prices that other houses have to PAY for them, thus saving the consumer 25 per cent. Our Prices ARE THE LOWEST. Make no mistake; our number is

416 and 418 North Fourth Street

Take our advice and come for your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS before the rush begins at the

DOLLAR STORE.

Miller & Stephenson

CHINA AND GLASS CO.

STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.

The reason why we can sell China, Glass and Fine Porcelains cheaper than any other house in St. Louis.

1st. We are the largest buyers of this class of goods in the West, and of course buying in such large quantities we buy cheaper than the other houses.

2d. We import direct from the European Factories. We are the only house in St. Louis that keeps a resident buyer in Europe.

3d. Importing direct, we save the profit that the other houses pay for their goods to New York Importers. This profit we give to our customers.

4th. Having a buyer in Europe, we receive all the latest Novelties as soon as the New York houses.

5th. Houses buying in New York often have palmed off on them old rubbish only fit for the auction room, while our buyer gets nothing but fresh, new goods at the lowest prices.

6th. We guarantee everything we sell to be as represented.

ALL OUR LATE IMPORTATIONS HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

Please Call and See Our Christmas Stock

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LEADERS OF LOW PRICES AND

The Largest Retailers of China and Glass in St. Louis.

OUR PRICE

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$16.00!

—AT THE—

WHEN

Those fellows who buy them from some manufacturer before they own them are blowing about $20 being cheap. You can always saye one profit at the

WHEN Clothing Store.

DOWN WITH A CRASH.

The Mercantile Library Building will be torn down January 1, 1887, and I am ordered to vacate by that time. I will consequently close out my stock of goods

REGARDLESS of COST

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets that were $10 marked down to $5.00.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets that were $5 marked down to $2.50.

Flowers, Plumes, Artificial Plants, Mountures, etc., etc., correspondingly cheap.

MME. F. JACQUEMIN,

323 NORTH BROADWAY.

Cheap Sale will commence Wednesday, December 8.

Revolution

IN

Cooking.

Do not fail to see the Wonderful Results from Cooking in

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PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF BAKING, ROASTING AND BROILING GIVEN EVERY DAY AT

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LATEST EDITION

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Annual Address to Congress.

Labor Entitled to as Much Protection as Capital.

National Boards of Arbitration to Settle Employed and Employers' Disputes.

LEGISLATION ON THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY RECOMMENDED.

Reduction of the Tariff Advocated—Suspension of Silver Coinage Demanded—Failure of Silver to Circulate—Radical Changes in the Indian Policy—Soldiers in Their Dotage Should Be Pensioned—The Civil-Service Law Approved—A Portion of Our Navy to Be Given Liberia—Relations With Foreign Powers—Necessity for the Maintenance of Our Treaty Relations With Hawaii—Conventions With Nations—The Cutting Imbroglio Handled Energetically—A Message Full of Information, Opinion and Suggestion.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The following is the President's message in full, as delivered to Congress this afternoon:

To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well-established precedent in the Executive office, I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reassembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other Governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in council.

We are as yet without provision for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chili, for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions organized under claims conventions, concluded by the Chili Government with certain European States, have developed an amount of friction which the trust can be avoided in the convention which our representative at Santiago is authorized to negotiate.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States, and atrocities and acts of violence against those people beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent, and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations. In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our law-givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of the people may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition towards us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half-way in devising a comprehensive remedy, by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of these Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1880 to check the opium traffic.

While the good will of the Colombian Government toward our country is manifest, the situation as to American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern and invited friendly action, looking to the performance of the engagements of the two Nations concerning the territory embraced in the interoceanic transit.

With the subsidence of the Isthmian disturbances and the erection of the State of Panama into a Federal district under the direct government of the Constitutional Administration at Bogota, a new order of things has been inaugurated which, although as yet somewhat experimental and affording scope for arbitrary exercise of power by the delegates of the National authority, promises much improvement.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and France, born during our colonial struggle for independence and continuing to-day, has received a fresh impulse in the successful completion and dedication of the colossal statue of "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD" in New York harbor, the gift of Frenchmen to America.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of submarine cables was signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this Government. By agreements between the high contracting parties, this convention is to go into effect the 1st of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I earnestly recommend its enactment.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany, giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth; yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality. The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at the last session, and, I trust, will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was met by an adverse vote of the Senate on April 15 last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the joint convention of 1818 relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British provinces, as shall secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen and at the same time insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-quarters of a century have given rise to earnest international discussions, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction, which, however, has arisen as each treaty was terminated. The last arrangement under the treaty of 1871 was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885; but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The Joint High Commission, by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence. Modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied. The methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed, and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 miles. This

PROPINQUITY, COMMUNITY OF LANGUAGE

and occupation and similarity of political and social institutions indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whilst I am unfeignedly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhabitants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season towards our fishermen has been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the Administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

THE ALASKA FRONTIER.

The recommendation submitted last year that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, is renewed.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, those islands, on the highway of Oriental and Australasian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American commerce, and a stepping-stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian Island groups have been so absorbed by other and more powerful Governments, that the Hawaiian Islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy, which it is important for us should be preserved. Our treaty is now terminable on one year's notice; but propositions to abrogate it would be, in my judgment, most ill advised. The paramount influence we have there secured once relinquished could only with difficulty be regained and a valuable ground of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. I earnestly recommend that the existing treaty stipulations be extended for a further term of seven years. A recently signed treaty to this end is now before the Senate. The importance of telegraphic communication between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

REVISION OF JAPANESE TREATIES.

The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. As the first to open relations with that empire, and as the nation in most direct commercial relations with Japan, the United States has lost no opportunity to testify their consistent friendship by supporting the just claims of Japan to autonomy and independence among nations. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that Empire, has been lately proclaimed.

THE WEAKNESS OF LIBERIA

and the difficulty of maintaining effecti ve sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that Republic to encroachment. It cannot be forgotten that this distant community is an offshoot of our own system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the Dark Continent have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist, in all proper ways, in the maintenance of its integrity is obvious, and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that a fair reorganization of our navy, a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues.

INTERCOURSE WITH MEXICO.

The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which has been so marked within the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by Congress to carry into effect the Reciprocity Commercial Convention of January 20, 1883. Our commercial treaty of 1831 with Mexico was terminated, according to its provisions, in 1881 upon notification given by Mexico in pursuance of her announced policy of recasting all her commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign Governments new treaties of commerce and navigation, defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges and the like. Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 1883 covers none of these points, the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation.

THE CUTTING IMBROGLIO.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, I communicated to that body on August 2 last, and also to the House of Representatives, the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offence in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object.

After demand had been made for his release, the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses—one within, the other exterior to Mexico—induced me to order a special investigation of the case pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission and of which Mexico is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that Government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The Appellate Court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results and invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands, wherefore I have denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages. A sovereign has jurisdiction of offenses which take effect within his territory, although concocted or commenced outside of it, but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil, in violation of our laws, even though the offense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty. When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country, they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but the watchful care and attention of the Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime, committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them. With less than that this Government will not be content while the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake. Whatever the degree to which territorial owners' jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European States, no such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country, or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived. In the case of Mexico there are reasons especially strong for perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocable neighbors, and wisdom and kindly feeling should make us friends. The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico, and in building up the prosperity of both countries. To assist this good work all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed; and I trust that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

HOLLAND OBJECTS TO TARIFF LAWS.

The Government of the Netherlands has exhibited concern in relation to certain features of our tariff laws, which are supposed by them to be aimed at a class of tobacco produced in the Dutch East Indies. Comment would seem unnecessary upon the unwisdom of legislation appearing to have a special national discrimination for its object, which, although unintentional, may give rise to injurious retaliation.

INTERCOURSE WITH PERSIA.

The establishment, less than four years ago, of a legation at Teheran, is bearing fruit in the interest exhibited by the Persian Government in the industrial activity of the United States and the opportunities of beneficial interchange.

QUIET IN PERU.

Stable government is now happily restored in Peru by the election of a Constitutional President and a period of rehabilitation entered upon, but recovery is necessarily slow from the exhaustion caused by the late war and civil disturbances. A convention to adjust by arbitration claims of our citizens has been promised and is under consideration.

SCHUETZE'S SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

The naval officer who bore to Siberia the testimonials bestowed by Congress, in recognition of the aid given to the Jeannette survivors, has successfully accomplished his mission. His interesting report will be submitted. It is pleasant to know that this mark of appreciation has been welcomed by the Russian Government and people as fresh in the traditional friendship of the two countries.

TROUBLE IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Civil perturbations in the Samoan Islands have, during the past few years, been a source of considerable embarrassment to the three Governments, Germany, Great Britain and the United States, whose relations and extra-territorial rights in that important group are guaranteed by treaties. The weakness of the native administration and the conflict of opposing interests in the Islands have led King Malietoa to seek alliance or protection in some quarter, regardless of the distinct engagements, whereby no one of these three treaty powers may acquire any paramount or exclusive interest. In May last Malietoa offered to place Samoa under the protection of the United States, and the late consul, without authority, assumed to grant it. The proceedings were promptly disavowed, and the over-zealous official recalled. Special agents of the three Governments have been deputed to examine the situation in the Island. With a change in the representation of all of three powers and a harmonious understanding between them, the peace, prosperity, autonomous administration and neutrality of Samoa can hardly fail to be secured.

SPAIN'S INSULT TO THE FLAG.

It appearing that the Government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the full measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports I was constrained in October last to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes from the United States or from any foreign country had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued on the 27th of October my proclamation, declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States. It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the earnest spirit in which the Government of the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations and reprisals which are ever disastrous to all material interests and the political goodwill of the countries they may affect.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here the main market for supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than Spain. Their commercial and financial movements are also naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these ends, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The Government of Spain, by removing the consular tonnage fees on cargoes shipped to the Antilles; and by reducing passport fees, has shown its appreciation of the needs of less trammeled intercourse.

TREATY OF NATURALIZATION WITH TURKEY.

An effort has been made during the past year to remove the hindrances to the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization with the Sublime Porte, signed in 1874, which has remained inoperative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relative to the effects of the return to and sojourn of a naturalized citizen in the land of origin. I trust soon to be able to announce a favorable settlement of the differences as to this interpretation. It has been highly satisfactory to note the improved treatment of American missionaries in Turkey, as has been attested by their acknowledgments to our State Minister to that Government of his successful exertions in their behalf.

THE VENEZUELA CONVENTION.

The exchange of and ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the reopening of the awards of the Caracas commission under the claims convention of 1866 has not yet been effected, owing to the delay of the executive of that Republic in ratifying the measure. I trust that this postponement will be brief, but should it much longer continue, the delay may well be regarded as a rescission of the compact. The refusal on the part of Venezuela to complete an arrangement so persistently sought by her during many years, and assented to by this Government in a spirit of international fairness, although to the detriment of holders of bona fide awards of the impugned commission. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised.

We have treaties with many States providing for the renunciation of citizenship by naturalized aliens, but no statute is found to give effect to such engagements, nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens.

Experience suggests that our

STATUTES REGULATING EXTRADITION

might be advantageously amended by a provision for the transit across our territory, now a convenient thoroughfare of travel from one foreign country to another, of fugitives surrendered by a foreign Government to a third state. Such provisions are not unusual in the legislation of other countries, and tend to prevent the miscarriage of justice. It is also desirable in order to remove present uncertainties that authority should be conferred on the Secretary of State to issue a certificate in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending, showing that a requisition for the surrender of the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate, if required to be received before the prisoner's examination, would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge on which the foreign Government might not care to press. I also recommend that provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed in addition where the Presidents to or a that surrender should not be made.

[illegible] of sentiment in civilized communities [illegible] full recognition of the rights of

property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption by many important nations of an

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION,

which was signed at Berne, on the 18th of September, 1886. Inasmuch as the Constitution gives to Congress the "power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," this Government did not feel warranted in becoming a signatory pending the action of Congress upon measures of international copyright now before it, but the right of adhesion to the Berne convention hereafter has been reserved. I trust the subject will receive at your hands the attention it deserves, and that the just claims of authors, so urgently pressed, will be duly heeded.

THE DUTY ON FOREIGN PICTURES.

Representations continue to be made to me of the injurious effect upon American artists studying abroad and having free access to the art collections of foreign countries, or maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries, and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition of that tax.

SALARIES OF CONSULAR CORPS.

Pursuant to a provision of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Act, approved July 1, 1886, the estimates submitted by the Secretary of State for the maintenance of the consular service have been recast on the basis of salaries for all officers to whom such allowance is deemed advisable. Advantage has been taken of this to redistribute the salaries of offices now appropriated for. In accordance with the work performed, the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent and the cost of living at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenance of a worthy and capable officer in a position of onerous and representative trust at a post readily accessible and where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the post of duty, and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can only be obtained with difficulty and at exorbitant cost. I trust that, in considering the submitted schedules, no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which in the past has virtually closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable, and in not a few instances has brought discredit on our National character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad. In connection with this subject I earnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying some mode of trustworthy inspection and report of the manner in which the consulates are conducted. In the absence of such reliable information efficiency can scarcely be rewarded or its opposite corrected. Increasing competition in trade has directed attention to the value of the consular reports printed by the Department of State, and the efforts of the Government to extend the practical usefulness of these reports have created a wider demand for them at home, and a spirit of emulation abroad. Constituting a record of the changes occuring in trade and of the progress of the arts and invention in foreign countries, they are much sought for by all interested in the subjects which they embrace.

THE TREASURY AND FINANCE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finances and of the several bureaus of the Government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of the Congress to the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the Secretary touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues, and in the interest of economy and justice to the Government I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation. The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,429,-727.06. Of this amount $192,905,023.41 was received from customs and $116,805,936.48 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as here stated, were $18,749,620.68 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was $11,434,084.10 and from internal revenue $4,407,210.94, making a gain in these items for the fiscal year of $15,841,295.04. A falling off in other resources reduced the total increase to the smaller amount mentioned. The expenses at the different custom-houses, of collecting the increased customs revenue, was less than the expense attending the collection of such revenue for the preceding year by $490,-695, and the increased receipts of internal revenue, were collected at a cost to the Internal Revenue Bureau of $155,944.99 less than the expense of such collection for the previous year. The total ordinary expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $242,483,138.50, being less by $17,788,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding and leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of $93,956,-888.56, as against $63,436,771.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of $30,492,817.29. The expenditures as compared with those of preceding fiscal year (ending June 30) and classified as follows:

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE.

	1886.	1885.
Civil expenses	$21,955,604 04	$23,826,942 11
Foreign intercourse	1,332,320 88	1,439,609 11
Indians	6,099,188 17	6,552,492 03
Pensions	63,404,864 03	56,102,227 49
Military (including river, harbor, permits and arsenals)	34,324,152 74	42,870,578 47
Navy (vessels, machinery and improvements of navy yards	3,907,887 74	10,021,079 69
Interest on public debt	50,580,145 97	51,386,256 47
District of Columbia	2,892,321 89	3,449,650 96
Miscellaneous expenses (including public buildings, lighthouses and collection of revenue	47,986,668 04	54,728,056 21

For the current year to end of June 30, 1887, the ascertained receipts up to October 1, 1886, with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year, amount to $356,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same period are $266,000,000, indicating an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of $90,000,000.

EXPORTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is stated and compared with the preceding year as follows:

	1886.	1885.
Domestic merchandise	$665,964,529	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	15,566,401	15,508,809
Gold	42,952,191	6,477,892
Silver	29,511,219	33,753,633

The value of some of our leading exports during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding is here given, and furnishes information both interesting and suggestive.

	1886.	1885.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$219,054,576	$213,799,049
Tobacco and its manufacture	304,204,908	24,767,805
Breadstuffs	125,846,558	160,370,821
Provisions	90,626,216	107,382,456

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR.

Our imports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

Articles.	1886.	1885.
Merchandise	$635,436,196 00	$579,580,503 80
Gold	29,743,349 00	26,691,696 00
Silver	17,850,307 00	16,350,627 00

LEGISLATION ON THE SURPLUS.

In my last annual message to the Congress attention was directed to the fact that the revenue of the Government exceeded its actual needs, and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation. In view of the pressing importance of the subject, I deem it my duty to again urge the consideration. The income of the Government, by its increased volume and through economies in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary for the economical expenses, with no indebtedness, upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast accumulation of money in the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the Treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting influences demoralization which follows in its train. But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evil which furnish the strongest incitement against our present scale of Federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and the Government and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of Federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every citizen within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's sustenance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free Government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent; but we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government is paid by them as absolutely added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hand of the taxgatherer.

THOSE WHO TOIL FOR DAILY WAGES

are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the Government, is dull and sluggish till touched by the magical hand of labor. It springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for Federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden, only as the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public Treasury as he supplies his daily wants, if he receives his fair share of advantages.

There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which, under the present system produces such surplus, increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large. The vast accumulations of a few among our citizens whose fortunes rival the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic Nations are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious Republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of Nations, which, by wise and freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading-strings useful to a Nation in its infancy may well, to a great extent, be discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance. And for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm, our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public Treasury, and all the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon imports to-day, in time of peace, is but little less, while upon some articles of necessity consumption it is actually more, than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain, by war, the safety and integrity of the United States. It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable; but the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that, by a revision of our revenue laws, the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration, and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the Government. In readjusting the burden of Federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly, and to their injury, deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business, but if the public good requires it they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any intesest, and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice. Due regard should be also accorded, in any proposed readjustment, to the interests of American laborers, so far as they are involved.

Manifestly connected with that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds, and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the Republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen justly entitled to its share of Government favor; but for the further and not less important reason, that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer is vitally interested in all that enhances the cost of what he needs to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages. This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country is the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and reward of well-paid labor.

REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS SUGGESTED.

And these considerations suggest such an arrangement of Government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living, while it does not curtail the opportunity for work nor reduce the compensation of American labor and injuriously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people; but our farmers and agriculturists those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all, are, perhaps, more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens in at least and careful system of Federal taxation. Those

$34 silver dollars, and on the 1st day of December, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was $247,131,540. The Director of the Mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878, directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was 94¼ cents each, and that on the 31st day of July, 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than 73 cents. The price of silver on the 30th day of November last was such as to make the dollars intrinsically worth 78 cents each. The differences in value of the coins represented the fluctuations in the price of silver and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the Government enhances the price of that commodity, or secures uniformity in its value. Every fair and legal effort has been made by the Treasury Department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States Treasury notes of small denominations and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result, in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in Congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of $108,815,041, and we still had $79,464,345 in the Treasury, as against about $142,894,055 in the hands of the people, and $72,865,376 remaining in the Treasury one year ago. The Director of the Mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars, which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage; and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building values to share such currency when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The great number of suits now pending in the United States Courts for the Southern District of New York growing out of the collection of customs revenue at the port of New York, and the number of such suits that are almost daily instituted, are certainly worthy the attention of Congress. The legal controversies based upon conflicting views by importers and the Collector as to the interpretation of our present complex and indefinite revenue laws might be largely obviated by an amendment of those laws. But pending such amendment the present condition of this litigation should be relieved. There are now pending about 2,500 of these suits. More than 1,100 have been commenced within the past eighteen months, and many of the others have been at issue for more than twenty-five years. These delays subject the Government to loss of evidence and prevent the preparation necessary to defeat unjust and fictitious claims while constantly accruing interest threatens to double the demands involved. In the present condition of the dockets of the courts, well filled with private suits, and of the forced-allowed the District Attorney which is no greater than is necessary for the ordinary and current business of his office, these revenue litigations cannot be considered. In default of the adoption by Congress of a plan for the general reorganization of the Federal Courts as has been heretofore recommended, I urge the propriety of passing a law permitting the appointment of an additional Federal Judge in the district where these Government suits have accumulated, so that by continuous sessions of courts devoted to the trial of these cases, they may be determined. It is entirely plain that a great saving to the Government would be accomplished by such a remedy, and the suitors who have honest claims would not be denied justice through delay.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War gives a detached account of the administration of his department and contains sundry recommendations for the improvement of the service, which I fully approve. The army consisted at the date of the last consolidated return of 2,103 officers and 24,946 enlisted men. The expenses of the Department for the last fiscal year were: $36,990,993.38, including $6,294,305.43 for public works and river and harbor improvements. I especially direct the attention of the Congress to the recommendation that officers be required to submit to such examination as a preliminary to their promotion. I see no objection but many advantages in adopting this feature which has operated so beneficially in our Navy Departments as well as in some branches of the army.

COAST DEFENSES.

The subject of coast defenses and fortifications has been fully and carefully treated by the board on fortifications, whose report was submitted at the last session of Congress; but no construction work of the kind recommended by the board has been possible during the last year from the lack of appropriations for such purposes. The defenceless condition of our sea-coast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable. The examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities named in the report of the Board should be fortified, and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once; the work has been thoroughly considered and laid out, the Secretary of War reports, but all delayed in default of Congressional action. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of this question by the Secretary of War is earnestly commended to the consideration of the Congress.

THE APACHES.

In September and October last the hostile Apaches who, under the leadership of Geronimo, had for eighteen months been on the warpath, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terrors to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered to Gen. Miles, the military commander who succeeded Gen. Crook in the management and direction of their pursuit. Under the terms of their surrender as then reported, and in view of their understanding which these murderous savages seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was considered best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging in such outrages again instead of trying them for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the adult males were sent thither and will be closely guarded as prisoners. In the meantime the residue of the band, although still remaining upon the reservation, were regarded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the war-path, and had been removed to Fort Marion. The women and larger children of the hostiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper age into Indian schools.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a detailed exhibit of the condition of his department with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same, as should challenge the earnest attention of Congress. The present Navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction, consists of first, fourteen single-turreted monitors, none of which are in commission nor at the present time serviceable. The batteries of these ships are obsolete, and they can only be relied upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and then after such an expenditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable. Second, five fourth-rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which was designed as a war vessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely. Third, twenty-seven cruising ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonnage, and twenty-four of wood. Of these wooden vessels, it is estimated by the chief constructor of the Navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years, at which time it may be said that of the present naval forces nothing worthy the name will remain.

All the vessels heretofore authorized are under construction in course of completion, except the armored ships, the torpedo and dynamite boats, and one cruiser. As to the last of these, the bids were in excess of the limit fixed by Congress.

The production in the United States of armor and gun steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day if the armored war vessels are to be completed with these materials of home manufacture. This has been the subject of investigation by two Boards and by two special committees of Congress within the last three years. The report of the Gun Foundry Board in 1884, of the Board on Fortifications made in January last, and the reports of the Select Committees of the two houses, made at the last session of Congress, have entirely exhausted the subject, so far as preliminary investigation is involved, and in their recommendations they are substantially at one. In the event that the present invitation of the department forbids to furnish such of this material as is now authorized shall fail to induce domestic manufactures to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture and no other steps are taken by Congress at its coming session, the Secretary contemplates with dissatisfaction the necessity of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the Army and the Navy in this regard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting their contracts such inducement might be offered as would result in securing the domestication of these important interests.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of its transaction and condition is given in the report of the Postmaster-General, which will be laid before you. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, of $8,333,000. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weights in rating mailed correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year, while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery, necessitates steady annual advance in outlay. And the estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unadvoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly $1,000,000. The anticipated revenue for the year failed of realization by about $64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885, and at this time the increase of revenue is in gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage proportionately to distances, and a vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe. Retrenchment has been effected in the cost of supplies, some expenditures unwarranted by law have ceased, and the outlays for mail carriage have been subjected to beneficial scrutiny. At the close of the last fiscal year the expense of transportation on Star-routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by over $560,000 than at the close of the previous year, and steamboat and mail messenger service at nearly $200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery convenience, and additions to the railway mail facilities in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the long established policy of the Government. The Postmaster-General calls attention to the existing law for compensating railroads and expresses the opinion that a method may be devised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the Government, and the subject appears worthy of your early consideration.

OCEAN MAILS.

The differences which arose during the year with certain of the ocean steamship companies, have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the Government, approved by Congress in the postal appropriation act its last session, and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean, a service generally adequate to the needs of the correspondence. Petitions have, however, been presented to the department by numerous merchants and manufacturers for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine Republic and for semi-monthly dispatches to the Empire of Brazil, and the subject is commended to your consideration. It is our obvious duty to provide the means of saving to the Government which our commerce requires, and with prudent forecast of results, the wise extension of it may lead to stimulating intercourse and be the harbinger of no profitable traffic which will open new avenues for the disposition of the products of our industry. The circumstance of the countries at the far south of the continent, are such as to invite our enterprise and afford the promise of sufficient advantage to justify an unusual effort to bring about the closer relations which greater freedom of communications would tend to establish. I suggest that, as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outlay may be required to secure the additional postal service necessary and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service.

The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the Postmaster-General, has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be hoped suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth-class offices has my approbation. I renew my approval of the recommendations of the Postmaster-General that another assistant be provided for the Post-office Department, and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The business of the Department of Justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the Attorney-General, and I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the same and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of Congress, he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States Courts, and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance, and should at once receive favorable Congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different State prisons and penitentiaries, scattered in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different modes of treatment and discipline and are far too much removed from the control and regulation of the Government. So far as they are entitled to the humane treatment and opportunity for improvement and reformation, the Government is responsible to them and to society, but these things are forthcoming. But this duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute control and discretion than is possible under the present system. Many of our good citizens have interested themselves with the most beneficial results in the question of prison reform. The general Government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners, to furnish important aid in this movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practically done in the direction of this reform and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation.

CONVICT LABOR.

With prisoners under its own control, the Government could deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption and with due regard to the rights and interests of our laboring citizens instead of sometimes aiding in the operation of a system which caused among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject, it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions, located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of convenience and economy in transportation. The considerable cost of maintaining these convicts as at present in State institutions would be saved by the adoption of this plan proposed an by employing them in the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use by the Government, quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for our outlay.

CHANGE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

I again urge a change in the Federal judicial system to meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts. All are agreed that something should be done, and much favor is shown by those well able to advise, to the plan suggested by the Attorney-General at the last session of the Congress, and recommended in my last annual message. This recommendation I here renew, together with another, made at the same time, touching a change in the manner of compensating District-Attorneys and Marshals, and the latter subject is commended to the Congress for its action in the interest of economy to the Government and humanity, fairness and justice to our people.

THE INDIANS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents a comprehensive summary of the work of the various branches of the public service connected with his department, and the suggestion and recommendations which it contains for the improvement of the service should receive your careful consideration. The exhibit made of the condition of our Indian population and the progress of the work for their enlightenment, notwithstanding the many embarrassments with which the better administration of this important branch of the service is hampered, is a gratifying and hopeful one. The funds appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year just passed, with the available income from Indian land and trust moneys, amounting in all to $7,577,077,512, were ample for the service under the conditions and restrictions of laws regulating their expenditure. There remained a balance on hand on June 30, 1886, of $1,660,023.30, of which $1,337,768.21 are permanent funds for fulfillment of treaties and other like purposes, and the remainder, $322,255.09, is subject to be carried to the surplus fund as required by law. The estimates presented for appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year amount to $5,608,573.64, or $461,360.20 less than those laid before Congress last year. The present system of agencies, while absolutely necessary and well adapted to ordinary management of Indian affairs, and for the ends in view when it was adopted, is in the present stage of Indian management inadequate, standing alone for the accomplishment of the object which has become pressing in its importance—the more rapid elevation from tribal organizations to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are capable of individual life. When the existing system was adopted the Indian race was outside the limits of organized States and Territories and beyond the immediate reach and operation of civilization, and all efforts were mainly directed to maintenance of friendly relations and the preservation of peace and quiet on the frontier. All this is now changed. There is no such thing as the Indian nation. Civilization, with its busy hum of industry and the influence of Christianity, surrounds these people at every point. None of the tribes are outside of the State and Territorial governments and even except that the territorial system has not been extended over that portion of the country known as the Indian Territory. As a race, the Indians are no longer hostile, but may be considered as submissive to the control of the Government, as few of them only are troublesome. Except the fragments of several bands, all are now gathered upon reservations. It is no longer possible for them to subsist by the chase and the spontaneous productions of the earth. With an abundance of land, it furnished with the means and implements for profitable husbandry, their life of entire dependence upon Government rations from day to day is no longer defensible. Their inclinations, long fostered by a defective system of control, is to cling to the habits and customs of their ancestors and struggle with persistence against the change of life that the altered circumstances press upon them. But barbarism and civilization cannot live together. It is impossible that such incongruous conditions should coexist on the same soil. The interest of our people, are under the authority of our Government and have a peculiar claim upon and are entitled to the fostering care and protection of the nation. The Government cannot relieve itself of this responsibility until they are so far trained and civilized as to be able wholly to manage and care for themselves. The paths in which they should walk must be clearly marked out for them and they must be led or guided until they are familiar with the way and competent to assume the duties and responsibilities of our citizenship.

Progress in this great work will continue only at the present slow pace, and at great expense, unless the system and methods of management are interrupted to meet the changed conditions and the urgent demands of the service. The agents having general charge and supervision in many cases of more than five thousand Indians, scattered over large reservations and burdened with the details of accountability for funds and supplies, have time to look after the industrial training and improvement of a few Indians only. The many are neglected and remain idle and dependent on conditions not favorable for progression or civilization. The compensation allowed these agents and the conditions of the service are not calculated to secure for the workmen, who are gifted by ability and skill to properly plan and intelligently direct, the methods best adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits. Hence, the necessity for a supplemental agency, or system, directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transition of the tribes from habits and customs of barbarism to the ways of civilization. With an anxious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians, and to relieve the Treasury, as far as possible, from the support of an idle and dependent population, I recommended in my previous annual message, the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission as an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians. It was designed that this commission should be composed of six intelligent and capable persons, three to be detailed from the army, having practical ideas upon the subject of the treatment of the Indians and interested in their welfare, and that all should be charged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior with the management of such matters of detail as cannot with the present organization be properly and successfully conducted, and which present different phases, as the Indians themselves differ in their progress, needs, disposition and capacity for improvement or immediate self-support. By the aid of such a commission much unwise and useless expenditure of money, waste of materials and unavailing efforts might be avoided, and it is to be hoped that this, or some measure which the wisdom of Congress may better devise, to supply the deficiency of the present system may receive your consideration and the appropriate legislation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency.

EDUCATION OF THE RED MAN.

There is less opposition to the education and training of the Indian youth, as shown by the increased attendance upon the schools, and there is a yielding tendency of the individual holding of land. Development and advancement in these directions are essential and should have every encouragement, as the rising generation are taught the language of civilization and trained in habits of industry. They should assume the duties, privileges and responsibility of citizenship. No obstacle should hinder the location and settlement of any Indian willing to take land on severalty; on the contrary the inclination to do so should be stimulated at all times when properly expedient. But there is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, rough, ready and desiring to settle down are not willing to accept such small areas, when their reservation contains ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads and by their example lead others to follow; breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the love of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unadjusted wrongs. This is especially so regarding their lands. Hence, the necessity from the construction and operation of railroads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons or some of the best land within reservations, require legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of and in stitutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence, and the protection of the universal laws of our country.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, looking to the better protection of the public lands and the prevention of the perjury, fraud, of national forests, the adjudication of grants to States and corporations, and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers for residence and cultivation, and thus make the greatest number of individual homes, was the primary object of the public legislation in the early days of the Republic. This system was a simple one. It commenced with an examined scheme of public surveys, by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of land was fixed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from actual settlers, and among the people to accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land. A plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841. The foundation of the system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead was devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land on limited individual quantities, but in later years these laws, through vicious administrative method and under changed conditions of communication and transportation have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purposes is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are

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111 N. Broadway, Between Pine and Chestnut Sts.,

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$30,000 WORTH OF Ladies' & Misses' CLOAKS

For 50 Cents on the dollar of what they cost to manufacture.

Three Large Chicago Cloak Manufacturers

Were forced to realize on their stock of goods, and the

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Bought every Garment they had for 33 cents on the dollar.

WE NOW HOLD

The Cheapest Cloaks in the Market!

The Finest Cloaks in St. Louis!

The Largest Assortment in the U.S.

And offer to sell them quick for

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!

Of the Cost to Manufacture.

Anyone in St. Louis and vicinity who are in need of CLOAKS better now leave manufacturers alone, save their money and call on us, where you can get anything in CLOAKS, WRAPS or JACKETS for just ONE-HALF what it cost them to manufacture a garment, besides the profit you have to pay them.

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Call at once and convince yourselves, at the

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LET THESE TALK FOR US!

Our mode of dealing with customers is fair from the threshold clear through.

POLACK'S

Motto—Satisfaction, Honest Goods and Low Prices—is making a big trade for us.

Men's Overcoats. Reduced to	Boys' Overcoats. Reduced to	Men's Suits. Reduced to	Boys' Suits. Reduced to
$25.00..... $18.00	$15.00..... $10.00	$25.00..... $20.00	$20.00..... $15.00
$20.00..... 15.00	$12.00..... 9.00	$20.00..... 16.50	$15.00..... 10.00
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$ 7.50..... 5.00		$ 7.50..... 5.00	$ 2.50..... 1.50

We go through our whole line of Children's Suits and Overcoats the same way. We mean Big Bargains for you, and if we don't save you fully 50 per cent on your Clothing don't buy of us, and also a chance in the great 1,000 Christmas Prizes.

Pumpkin Seeds! Pumpkin Seeds!

Conditions—Each and everybody buying One Dollar's worth of goods or more is entitled to a guess. The persons guessing the nearest to the number of seeds contained within our THREE Pumpkins will receive the following prizes:

First Prize—A Handsome Piano, value	$650.00
Second Prize—A Fine Parlor Set, value	250.00
Third Prize—A Beautiful Overcoat, value	75.00
Fourth Prize—An Elegant Boys' Suit, value	25.00
Total	$1,000.00

Seeds to be counted December 25 by a selected committee of the guessers. J. M. POLACK.

POLACK'S, 213-215 BROADWAY.

UNDER!
CLOAK CO.,
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ALIEN LAND-OWNERS.

The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlers or cultivation, and not only without intention of residence, but for the purpose of aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners, invite the serious and immediate attention of the Congress. The energies of the Land Department have been devoted during the present Administration to remedy defects and correct abuses in the public land service. The results of their efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of public land system as to prevent adequate estimates, but it appears by a compilation from the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a definite termination, has been the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 9,170,000 acres are embraced in investigations now pending before the Department or the courts, and that action of Congress has been asked to effect the restoration of 2,700,000 acres additional; besides which 4,000,000 acres have been withheld from reservations and the rights of entry therein maintained.

REPORT OF THE PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

I recommend the report of the pre-emption and timber culture acts and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws unless it shall be the pleasure of the Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses. As the chief motive for an evasion of the laws, and the principal cause of their resulting in land accumulation instead of land distribution, is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers. It may be deemed advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the alienation of homestead rights and lands covered thereby, until patents issue.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order; that much of the public land still remains within the lines of these unlawful fences, the ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses, and the hardihood of the pretenses by which, in some cases, such inclosures are justified are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. The removal of the fences still remaining, which inclose public lands, will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the Executive branch of the Government is or shall be invested by Congress for that purpose.

PENSION MATTERS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensions on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,733 applications for pension filed, of which 58,884 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $308,624,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,837, a larger number than has been allowed in any year, save one, since 1861. The names of 2,229 pensioners, which had been previously dropped from the rolls, were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last mentioned date and during the last session of Congress 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the Government. But it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief, which the Pension Bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to Congress and special enactments, but resort to Congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the Pension Bureau on the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the doors to the allowance of questionable claims and presents to the Legislature and Executive branches of the Government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations this has been declared from the Pension Bureau, not only in this, but in prior Administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depends upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the commissioner that there are now paid by the Government 131 different rates of pension. Estimates from the best information he can obtain show that 9,000 of these who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds, or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the Government. Only 13 per cent of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent, including their widows and relatives, have been or are, in the receipt of pensions. The American people, with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex-soldiers, too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldiers dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, had precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battle as those better able, through friends and influence, to present their claims. Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service and injury or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the many in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim, works an injury to the brave and crippled, but poor and friendless soldier, who is entitled to relief, or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under general laws.

UNFAIR TREATMENT IN PENSION CASES.

There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found aspiring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions, and they are largely due to a yielding in the Pension Bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioners who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate as a grateful Nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers and the protection of the patriotic instincts of our citizens from perversion and violation point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which should make unnecessary and objectionable a volume of special legislation. In this as we appeal to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features.

PENSIONS IN OLD AGE.

Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law—not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be subjected to the unequal operation of sympathy, nor the tender mercies of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow citizens and interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws, and they cannot be swerved from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their spirits of brotherhood, born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the Patent Office was, on an average, five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trade-marks and labels, equals 40,675, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregate $1,206,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the Treasury a surplus revenue over and above all expenditures of about $168,710.30. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissues, trade-marks, designs and labels, was 25,619, a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition, and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was $890,760. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $853,960. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is $778,770.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the Government to act as directors of the roads and protect the interests of the United States in the Board of Direction. In considering the plan proposed, the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, should be the situation of the Government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the debt. By a recent decision of the supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several States are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one into another State. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The relations of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employes are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results, the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general Government within the limits of its constitutional authority to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a speech which I made to Congress at its last session, I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor Bureau, and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in those cases where differences arise between employer and employed when these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States.

VALUE OF ARBITRATION.

The application of this remedy by the general Government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers, and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitrators, if carefully selected, and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of controversies of loss extent, and not necessarily within the domain of Federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of Congress. But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment, which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our institutions, is secured loyalty to the spirits of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and considerations and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from labor its sympathy and true American sympathy and kindly feelings.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency "advanced thought and investigation" touching the subjects it has in charge should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production at a low cost of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the Government. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle of States has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far reaching consequences, that I hope it will engage the serious attention of Congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general Government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added the most convincing proof of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform. He stanchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who start places under the Government regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon proper or partial showing of active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the people of the country the better performance of the work of their Government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of civil reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil-service reform may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its details may be changed; but the principle is the key-stone or will fail; intent may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies, or languish under the misguided zeal of impractical friends, but its consequences are that every public officer will be compelled to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions.

I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be made equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have charge of.

FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to a plain duty which the Government owes to the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This company was chartered by Congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances, reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard-earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of the Government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of $2,-939,256.52 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends, seems to be $1,-648,181.72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves $1,291,744.80 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of $16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the Government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the commissioner, soon to be laid before Congress, will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The control of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while Congress still retains legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the District and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition and their codification or revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the City of Washington is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor and granting licenses therefor, should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define, and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institutions within the District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power to make within fixed limitations police regulations. I believe this power considered and carefully guarded, would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their terminus in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The Commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by Congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the District Government.

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I earnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of Congress as at present organized, its ability and inclination to no meet the people's needs, that it should be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 6, 1886.

Buy to-morrow's "Republican" and read the mammoth four-page announcement of the enormous stock of the beautiful Christmas goods of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Fourth and Locust.

It will tell you at what remarkably low prices they will sell, and if you are going to buy a present it will help you to save time and money.

A WICKED PARTNER.

Mail Robber Caught—A Tax Collector Disappears—Texas Topics.

SAN ANTONIO, December 6.—Hirch & Frank made an assigament to-day for the benefit of creditors. It is alleged that one member of the firm has disappeared.

GALVESTON, December 6.—The Sheriff to-day closed the Ortlelb & Branch dry goods house under writs of attachment by local creditors aggregating $19,298.

WEATHERFORD, December 6.—Sam. C. Jones was arrested yesterday for cutting open the mail sacks between the Post-office and the depot.

FORT WORTH, December 6.—The tax collector of Wise County has disappeared. His accounts with the State show a shortage.

DALLAS, December 6.—Geo. Noble, the Texas Pacific general manager, died last night after a brief illness.

WACO, December 6.—A fire yesterday destroyed the Central City Hotel and two business houses adjoining.

2,000 BOYS' all-wool red flannel shirts and drawers reduced to 25 cents each; men's splendid all-wool red flannel shirts and drawers reduced to 45 cents; men's all-wool blue flannel shirts reduced to 35 cents, and the finest of shirts and underwear proportionately cheap in the great reduction sale at the GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

THE OPERA SWINDLE.

HARRY E. ABBEY IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

The Swindler's Identity Believed to Be Established—How the swindle Was Perpetrated—The Mysterious Charles Bourton, Alleged French Journalist, Supposed to be the Man Wanted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Henry E. Abbey and John Schoeffle, the managers of Adelina Patti, were in constant communication with the Mexican authorities yesterday, in reference to the unknown man who had collected $40,000 in the City of Mexico by representing himself to be Mr. Abbey's agent, and then selling tickets for Patti's appearance in that city. Mr. Zinn, who has charge of Mr. Abbey's office, was also busy telegraphing to Mr. Abbey, who is in Baltimore, and Mr. Schoeffle, who is in Boston. It is said that Mr. Abbey has an idea as to who the swindler was, but owing to the absence of his superior, Mr. Zinn refused to give the name of the man who is suspected, but he said he was one of the many persons who went down on the Laura M. Starin to meet Mr. Abbey and Patti on their arrival here on the Umbria, November 15. E. Orrin, who has charge of the Azteo Fair at the Cosmopolitan Theater in this city, and whose brother is manager of the Opera-house in the City of Mexico, refused to say who the suspected swindler was, but intimated that he was located and would be placed under arrest within twenty-four hours. A dispatch from Mr. Mayer, Mr. Abbey's agent, who was in Cincinnati, was received stating that in obedience to instructions he had started for the City of Mexico. He was caught in the snow storm west of that point and was delayed for eight hours. He is expected to reach his destination Wednesday, and will depend on his report whether or not the Patti Company make the proposed visit to the City of Mexico. Mr. Abbey thinks the visit would not be advisable, as he is satisfied that after being swindled the people of that city would not respond sufficiently to make the stay a financial success.

THE SWINDLE.

The swindle is one of the most unique and boldest that has ever been perpetrated upon any operatic company, and the only wonder is that it could have been successfully accomplished. It appears that on the 20th of October Mexico two weeks ago and visited Mr. Nichols who is a partner with Mr. Orrin in the management of the National Theater there. To Mr. Nichols he represented that he was a brother of Mr. Mayer and had been sent to have a talk about the sale of tickets for the Patti concerts. He was frank in his manner and Mr. Nichols gave him all the information desired. Before leaving this city the man had held a similar conversation with C. D. Hess, the well-known operatic manager, who also gave him the benefit of his long experience in Mexican cities. The bold intriguer then presented letters to the United States Minister and other people of prominence in the City of Mexico, and secured the right to sell seats in the box-office, whereupon he advertised largely. Patti has already been a great favorite in Mexico and the sale of seats was enormous. The total sum taken in is said to be $40,000. Gov. Cebalious, the ruler of the Federal District in which the City of Mexico is situated, became somewhat suspicious of the man and asked that he place the amount of his receipts in his safe as security. This the swindler agreed to do and the next day went to the office with a large package of silver, which he said constained the entire receipts. It was placed in the safe, but when it was opened the next day it was found to contain only $4,000. The Governor thereupon informed Mr. Orrin, who was then in the City of Mexico, and the result was the sending of the telegrams which have been published, informing Mr. Abbey of what had happened. It is said by people who are acquainted with Mexico that the chances of his capture

AFFAIR VERY SLIM.

The soldiers are the police of the country, and there is a guard on every train and at all the stations. The theory advanced is that he has taken to the mountains in a like or one, as a person so unfamiliar with the language would meet many difficulties there and be in danger of being robbed.

The following telegram was received at the WORLD office yesterday:

"Can you give me any information concerning Charles Bourton, who lived at No. 58 Clinton place and left about Nov. 20. Very important. HENRY E. ABBEY.

"Baltimore, December 5, 1886."

About a month ago a fashionably dressed man called at the WORLD and presented a card which read:

CHARLES BOURTON,
Le Gil Blas.
"Revue Musical."
"The London Referee."

M. Bourton said he was a French journalist, but had spent many years in England. He had come to America in advance of the Patti Company, which was expected the following week, and with which he was connected as press agent. A long and intimate acquaintance with the diva gave him unusual facilities for interviewing the great singer and for reporting the triumphs of her farewell tour in America. These advantages he offered to place at the WORLD'S disposal. Being informed that other arrangements had made his proposition unavailable, he turned to go, when, as if being struck by an afterthought, said, "Oh, I'm going to meet Mme. Patti anyhow, and would be awfully obliged if you would introduce me to the reporter who will go down the bay. Perhaps he can help me get a pass. It's twenty years since I've been in America, and though I'm pretty well known at home I'm really like a stranger here now. Let me put my address on that card in case you want to drop me a line." Then he wrote: "58 Clinton place," in a fine Italian hand. About a week afterwards he dropped into the WORLD office again and produced a roll of manuscript headed, "New York Theaters in 1856 and 1886," which he wanted to dispose of.

Becoming confidential he expressed himself as much hurt by the treatment accorded him by the Metropolitan Opera-house management. "I sent my card to Mr. Abbey yesterday," he said, "with an intimation that I should be glad of the usual press courtesies on the opening night. When I arrived in the evening they did not refuse to admit me, but my seats were quite at the back of the house. In Paris they wouldn't dare to so insult a writer for the press." After some further talk M. Bourton left and never returned for his manuscript. The address which he gave on Clinton place is a well-known boarding-house. To a WORLD reporter, who called last evening at the house, the lady who keeps it said: "M. Bourton came here October 21 and engaged two rooms and paid two weeks in advance. Madame,' he said, noticing my surprise at his haste in taking the rooms, 'this house has for me many memories that are bitter-sweet. Seventeen years ago I lived here; since those happy days I have buried all that was dear to me on earth. But, madame, as I am sure I hear the patter of little feet,' and here he burst into tears. Of course I did not tell him that our house had only been here eight years. For three weeks M. Bourton never went out in the day time. He said he was a family man and so stayed at home and talked with the boarders. He spoke several languages fluently and always made a great deal of Adelina Patti. The morning she arrived in this country he went down on the tug to meet her. Soon he began to receive letters which were signed by Marcus Mayer, inclosing tickets to the Patti concerts. Once when he went to the performance, he went back on the stage to talk with Patti, he said. On the night that Mme. Patti left for Boston, November 26, M. Bourton accompanied her. He paid us up in full, and said he would be back in a week."

Mr. Hess and Mr. Nichols said to a WORLD reporter last night they never knew of Charles Bourton, at least under that name. Neither could they give a very accurate description of the man who had called upon them to secure information as to the Mexican matters; nor could they remember what name the man had given them, if, indeed, he had mentioned any.

"What Shall I Buy for a Present?"

Every one intending to buy a Christmas gift should call and get free this valuable little book; it is brimful of timely suggestions.

It will assist you in making selections and will save you money.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.
CORNER 4TH AND LOCUST.

District Assembly No. 17 of the Knights of Labor held a regular assembly meeting yesterday afternoon at Lightstone's Hall. All of the local assemblies were represented. The Board resolved to carry out to the letter the principles of Master Workman Powderly.

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating. Try Fleming's Raisin-Cured Prunes.

THE CABLE FIRE.

Considerable Damage, Which Will Be Repaired Within Thirty Days.

The car-house of the cable road at Channing and Franklin avenues was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night, the flames eating up a majority of the rolling stock of the company. A number of men were at work making minor, but necessary repairs to some grip machinery, when one of them noticed smoke about the center of the building. A rush was made for the office door, but the lock refused to yield, and when they started back to get the street through the car-house the egress was cut off by fire and smoke. The fire must have spread with lightning rapidity, as a moment afterward an officer ran to the engine-house to give them a still alarm. The officer discovered the light through the roof, and he turned in an alarm from the box located at Compton and Lucas avenues. This brought a detachment of the department and Chief Lindsay and Assistant Chiefs Barry and Hester. The chief dropped everything and turned in a second alarm which brought a relay of engines. The fire was very cold but this did not prevent the firemen from putting in their best licks. Covered with ice from head to foot, the officers and men took a determined stand, and succeeded in subduing the fire before even the premises in which it started were completely destroyed. The car-house is a two-story structure, and at the time of the fire held sixteen grips, twelve summer cars and four coaches. Twelve of the grips, ten of the summer cars and the four grip office again and produced a roll of manuscript coaches were totally destroyed, while four and two summer cars were partially burned and badly scorched. The cars and grips will average a value of about $1,000 each, making a loss of $26,000 to rolling-stock. The walls of the building escaped almost without injury, and $300 will place them where they were before the fire. The sand and flooring are damaged to the extent of $8,000, making a total loss of $34,300. It is safe to say that $35,000 will cover the entire material loss, and as the consequential loss will not be heavy, as the company will shorten the time of their cars trains it has left, so as to make about the same running time as was made with twelve trains, the number which were run this winter. A mule used to drag cars from the car house to a catching point on the cable was taken from the building but breaking loose from his rescuers ran back into the fiery furnace and perished. The power-house is only separated from the car-house by a light brick wall and had it been destroyed there would have been no cable power for six months at least. To the energetic and scientific efforts of Chief Lindsay and his corps of assistants and firemen the citizens owe the rides they had on the line to-day. An order was telegraphed for the duplication of the new equipment, the order being placed in Philadelphia, the remainder of the work being here. The managers say they will be fully equipped again within thirty days.

FLEMING'S RAISIN-CURED PRUNES are sold to the trade by the Adam Roth Grocery Company.

The unknown man found dead on the Iron Mountain track near Ivory station, Friday night, was identified yesterday as Frank Heegler.

JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
THE
BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING AND CLEANING
IS HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER
Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.
SAVES TIME, LABOR AND SOAP
Annoyance, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but beware that YOUR GROCER PUTS what we send you. PEARLINE is the ONLY ONE MADE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York

Barr's
Santa Claus Department
IS NOW IN FULL BLAST,
And the Public will have only themselves to blame if they wait for the Final Christmas Rush.
CALL THIS WEEK SURE.
XMAS
MDCCC
LXXXVI

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$8 00
Six months	4 00
Three months	2 00
One month	65
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed
POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	261
Business Office	458

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Robson and Crane.
OLYMPIC—"The Main Line."
POPE'S—Dixie and Sawyer's Minstrels.
PEOPLE'S—Dan'l Sully's "Daddy Nolan."
STANDARD—Reilly and Woods.
PALACE MUSEUM—Daily from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

THE Colin Campbell divorce case has temporarily "laid out" the Bulgarian crisis.

THE State Department needs a diplomat who can face the Halls of the MONTEZUMAS with a calm, cold-water stomach.

WEATHER reports from BLAINE and EDMUNDS indicate stationary temperature, with a prospect of occasional cold waves.

IT is probable that the silver question will not be reopened during the present session of Congress. It is certain that silver coinage will not be disturbed during that time.

THE President's message is so long, and comes at a time when our columns are so crowded with news and advertisements, that we are obliged to publish it without comments on its suggestions to-day.

SENATOR MAHONE says that the Republicans will carry Virginia in 1888 by 40,000 majority. As long as a man is soundly Republican in his arithmetical end he is not in much danger of apostacy.

IF the President wants to perform the investigation act in Missouri, the Custom-house is the place to begin. Mr. BENTON'S pernicious activity is a mere side-show to the rich material that can be turned up here in St. Louis.

THE Atlanta will be laid up for a few months and then subjected to another trial trip. The fact that MR. ROACH seems to be a rough hand in building cruisers should not make hasty people doubt his ability to shine in the construction of light-draft flat-boats.

THE POST-DISPATCH presents the President's message to the reading public as it never fails to present everything else of importance some fifteen hours in advance of the morning papers. It will be read in the POST-DISPATCH by nearly everybody this evening, and in the morning papers to-morrow by hardly anybody.

IT MAY be regarded as certain that the men who squealed so loudly when JOHN ROACH'S toes were trodden on will find nothing to approve or commend in Secretary WHITNEY'S report. The ruin of JOHN ROACH'S business methods made a good record for the Navy Department. The alleged malicious ruin of JOHN ROACH is something that exists only in the diseased fancy of a few purblind zealots.

FIRES in cold weather and the frequent spectacle of firemen covered with a glaze of ice, as at the Cable Company's power-house fire last night, should remind the people of St. Louis that the time is approaching for the annual ball for the benefit of the Fireman's Relief and Pension Fund. St. Louis did nobly at the last ball for this commendable charity and should not weary in such well-doing until an ample permanent fund is provided for the families of the brave men who often sacrifice health and life in protecting the lives and property of her people.

THE present crisis in France may result in putting the Republic on a better basis than ever. The composition of the present Chamber of Deputies makes it hard for the Government to pursue a fixed and consistent policy, there being in the body 230 Moderate Republicans, 200 Reactionaries or Monarchists, and 150 Radicals. Thus the dominant element has only a plurality and must rely upon combinations to insure the passage of its measures. The recent resignation of the Ministry may force a dissolution of the Chamber and a new election; in which event, the present temper of the French people would be very apt to insure a clear working majority of moderate Republicans.

ONE of the best signs of reviving prosperity and of its general diffusion is the boast of the newspapers in most of our cities that the "Christmas holiday trade" has set in earlier and more "boomingly" than in any preceding year of the last fifteen. This trade is a retail trade, the masses are its customers, and when its dimensions expand beyond the average it is because the many find themselves in easier circumstances and feel able not only to indulge their families in a few extras but to spare something for contributions to the joyousness of the season of kindly remembrances. A tour through the crowded shops of St. Louis will satisfy anybody that she is not behind any other city in those proofs of prosperity afforded by a booming holiday trade three weeks before Christmas.

IT is not right to make FURSCH-MADI the persecuted John Roach of grand opera.

BEN BUTLER has not selected his political party for 1888. It is equally true that no party has selected BEN.

THE politician who can't get a chance to draw one salary is envious of Mr. S. S. COX, who has the right to draw two.

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD wants to impose an additional tax on rich people after they die, which is not a very rough thing after all.

CLARA MORRIS' sickness prevented many emotional people from working off the surplus tears which they expected to use last week.

IT is reported that Mr. BENTON denounced the Democratic party in one of his speeches. This gives his pernicious activity a new and interesting feature.

THE Charleston people have felt seventy-six shocks of earthquakes since the 28th of August. This sort of experience ought to enable Charleston boys to command a premium as book-agents.

WHEN Mr. M. E. BENTON wants to work off another load of Juvenalian invective against the Administration he will probably hold forth in solitude, like DEMOSTHENES discoursing to the sea.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying this Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The WORLD says: "It would be very weak and wrong for the President and the Democrats in Congress to conclude, without trying, that nothing can be done to reduce taxation at the approaching session. Nonaction now would throw the subject over for an entire year. The last of the redeemable bonds will be paid before the 1st of July and might be paid by the 4th of March or sooner if the Secretary of the Treasury would do his duty to the people. Are the Democratic leaders prepared to face the responsibility of heaping up the surplus in the Treasury for another year? Or are they willing to encourage the Republican policy of spending the excessive revenue in extravagant and extraconstitutional schemes? Considerations of public justice and of party policy unite in demanding that the Democrats agree upon some measure for preventing the surplus by reducing the needless war taxes, and press it to its passage through the House. Then let the Republican Senate deny this measure of relief to the country if it dare. The Democrats could not ask for a better issue for the elections of next year, and the year following. Now is the time for action. The emergency is upon us. Do not postpone to the next year the duty of to-day."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "The refusal of Mr. Blaine to take the hand of Mr. Edmunds is still a subject of discussion among Republicans. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, for example, thinks 'it could scarcely be expected that Lewis Baker campaign the friends of Mr. Edmunds—and they are enough to turn the scale of an election—would be more forgiving than the friends of Mr. Blaine would be if Mr. Edmunds were a candidate.' Perhaps not, but as the friends of Mr. Blaine are the great majority of the Republican party, besides no inconsiderate number of Irish Democrats, while the friends of Mr. Edmunds are mainly mugwumps, there seems no reason why the future action of the Edmunds men should enter into the calculations of Republican politicians. There is the greatest respect for the talents and character of the Vermont Senator in his native State, and there if anywhere he has a personal following; yet his mailingering in the election of 1884 was forgiven, not followed, by the Vermont Republicans. He could not carry many Republicans with him then, and he would probably be equally unsuccessful should his political fever again be out of order in 1888. But will Mr. Edmunds be found opposing Mr. Blaine in that year?"

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The evidence of Democratic members of Congress confirms the accuracy of Mr. Sullivan's report of District Attorney Benton's speech at Gallatin. There is no reasonable doubt that Mr. Benton is guilty of the vulgar, abusive language used against the Administration, but no harm will be done by awaiting Mr. Benton's denial, if he wishes to make one, or by taking time to secure incontestable evidence that he is not as charged. But when the offense is proved it is essential to Mr. Cleveland's administration and to the good of the Federal service that Mr. Benton be at once placed in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. The transmits of office and of official decency are irksome to such natures as his. It will be an awkward thing, perhaps, for the President to remove Mr. Benton so soon after reinstating him, but we can assure the Presidents, with all respect, that Mr. Benton's retention will be a great deal more awkward than his dismissal."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "'Moriturii te Salutamur,' the Democratic majority in the House may say to President Cleveland when they notify him that they have assembled. They come together 185 in number, of whom eighty-five have only until March 4, to live as members of Congress. If they do not in fact owe their political deaths to the President, many of them think that they do, and that circumstance will have a powerful influence in shaping the results of the session which begins to-day. Some will be reckless and greedy; some will be inclined to play the part of Samson; pull down the pillars and let Cleveland and his Philistines share the ruin which overtakes them; some will not be more cautious and timid than before having narrowly escaped, and others will be in hot haste to make friends with the labor organizations. Over two-thirds of the Republican members have been returned and their force has not been lessened by the defeat of important leaders."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOT SPRINGS.—An individual can not sue a State.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Skates are not rented at Lafayette Park.

SUBSCRIBER.—In the case you mention, the dealer cannot draw five cards.

SUBSCRIBER.—A bank can be garnished by a creditor under an execution.

VETERAN.—The Spanish pronunciation is "Don Hwan" and "Don Kee-ho-tay."

SUBSCRIBER.—Volunteers of the late civil war are not entitled to interest on back pay.

READER, No. 3.—The value of your Continental money depends on your finding a purchaser for it.

CONSTANT READER.—James Donohoe is H. B. M. Consul for the District which includes Missouri. His Post-office address is Baltimore, Md.

LEARNER.—Some State Courts have decided that a Chinaman cannot be naturalized, but able lawyers incline to the belief that the United States Supreme Court might take a different view of the matter.

REX.—The employment of B by A to do a job on C's house does not imply that B is authorized to collect the bill, and if C pays B, who has since been discharged, he does so at his risk and may have to pay the bill once more to A.

The Legislator Who Can't Get One.

From the New Haven News.

One of the seven wonders is a legislator who does not care to ride on a free pass.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 458.

IN SESSION.

MEETING OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Busy Scenes at the Capital—The Greeting of Successful and Defeated Candidates—The President's Message Received and Read—A Successor Appointed to Stone, the Suspended District-Attorney in Pennsylvania—The Interstate Commerce Bill—Congressman Price Dead.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—There were busy scenes in and around the Capitol this morning. As early as 10 o'clock the halls and lobbies were crowded with sight-seers. Upon the floor there was a general hand-shaking among the members. Those who were fortunate enough to be re-elected to the next Congress received the welcome greeting of "So glad to know you pulled through." Upon many of the desks were a profusion of flowers of various designs. On the desk of Jere Murphy, the champion of the Hennepin Canal scheme, was the design of a canal-boat. Chaplain Milburn delivered a characteristic prayer, though it was not of his usual sensational kind. "Sunset" Cox was, perhaps, given the greatest ovation. Speaker Carlisle's desk was decorated with a pyramid of chrysanthemums. The entire Missouri delegation, with the exception of Hale and Clardy, answered to their names on the roll-call. Mr. Morrison was the subject of much consolation from his tariff friends. Mr. Hewitt, the newly elected Mayor of New York, next to Cox, was the recipient of a hearty welcome and congratulations on his great triumph.

In Favor of the Lottery Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the tax case of the City of New Orleans against the Louisiana Lottery Company, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. This suit was instituted by the lottery company for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to restrain the city and the Board of the Assessors from assessing and collecting certain taxes levied by them upon it in alleged violation of its charter. The act incorporating the Louisiana Lottery Company provided that it should pay to the State the sum of $40,000 per annum to be credited to the educational fund, and that it should be exempt from all other taxes and licenses from the State, Parish or municipal authorities. The company alleges that, notwithstanding this exemption, the City of New Orleans is about to assess and collect a tax upon its capital stock and other property by virtue of the provisions of Act No. 77 of the Legislature of Louisiana of 1880. This court holds that the tax complained of is prohibited by the terms of the contract contained in the company's charter; that a tax such as that sought to be imposed is in violation of the provisions of the inhibition within the meaning of its charter, and not upon its individual stockholders, because the corporation is compelled to become security for the amount so imposed upon its stockholders and is made liable primarily for their payment. The fair inference is that the taxation of the Louisiana Lottery Company is not within the purview of Section 48 of Act 77 of the year 1880, and that it was not the intention of the legislature as expressed in that act to impose upon the company any other taxes than those provided for in its own charter; but if otherwise, Act No. 77 is void as a law impairing the obligation of a contract, the decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the Lottery Company is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Matthews.

Senator Mitchell's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The resolution offered to-day by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, recites in its preamble that the appropriations for the continuation of work upon the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia River, and for the improvement at the mouth of Yaquina Bay and Coos Bay, in Oregon, were available on the 5th day of August; that no work was done at the Cascades until the 10 h of October, thus losing the great advantage of low water, good weather and long days; that the expenditure of the other appropriations referred to has been postponed until next spring, and that commercial bodies representing communities most deeply interested, as well as the waterways convention, have deprecated the delay and have passed resolutions of regret that the engineer in charge of the work at Cascades had been relieved, after submitting his project, thus necessarily causing further delay. The resolution directs that the Secretary of War inform the Senate what changes in the assignment of civil engineers in charge of works in Oregon and Washington Territory have been made and why; whether the projects submitted by officers relieved had been approved or rejected; and what changes had been made in the plan of work and expenditures; whether it is true that the works at the mouth of the Columbia and Yaquina and Coos Bay have been suspended until spring and why. The Secretary is also directed to transmit copies of all correspondence upon the subject.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, which has been engaged in the preparation of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, completed that measure this morning and reported it to the full committee, which immediately began its consideration. As reported from the sub-committee the bill appropriates $19,008,840, which is $12,532,000 less than the estimates. $3,653,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, and $2,045,000 less than the aggregate of the appropriations made by the bill as reported to the House at the last session. Fourteen members of the committee were in attendance at this morning's session. When the House adjourns this afternoon another meeting will be held and further progress made in the preparation of the sundry civil bill.

Conferees Agree.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The conferees on the part of the Senate and House on the interstate commerce bill, have agreed upon all important points except the court jurisdiction and have adjourned to Wednesday morning. An examination of the existing laws is being made for the purpose of ascertaining whether suits against interstate roads can be brought in the State Courts. If they can be, then the State Courts will be given jurisdiction; if not, the Federal Courts will try cases arising under the law.

Stone's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The President has appointed George A. Allen to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice William A. Stone, suspended for offensive partisanship. The President signed Mr. Allen's commission Saturday evening.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

The conferees on the interstate commerce bill have adjourned, without reaching a final conclusion, until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Want Our Police Chief.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—It is stated that the District Commissioners will tender the office of Chief of Police, succeeding Maj. Walker who was removed on account of the recent scandal, to Chief of Police Huebler of St. Louis, who is now here on a tour of inspection.

The Ker Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Frederick M. Ker against the people of the State of Illinois, brought here by a writ of error from the Supreme Court of that State. By the decision to-day the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois, sustaining the decision of the Criminal Court of Cook County against the prisoner, is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Miller.

THE SPECIAL LABOR COMMITTEE.

Representative Curtin has issued a call for a meeting of his Special Labor Committee to-morrow to outline a plan of procedure in compiling its report.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, filled with spectators, when at 12 m. the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress was opened. In his prayer the chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the Chamber was hung, in memory of the late Senator Pike of New Hampshire.

The presiding officer, Mr. Sherman, laid before the Senate several of the annual reports of the heads of departments which were ordered printed.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon; informing the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business; and for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President for the like purpose. Messrs. Edmunds and Saulsbury were appointed such committee.

The credentials of Senator Williams of California, were presented and the oath of office was administered to him.

Several bills were introduced and referred; among them the following:

By Mr. Call: For the forfeiture of the Florida Railroad grant of 1856.

By Mr. Vorhees: To amend the charter of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company.

By Mr. Call: For the construction of a canal from St. Augustine, Fla., to Indian River.

By Mr. Allison: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River.

By Mr. Evarts: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the East River, New York.

Mr. Mitchell offered a long preamble and resolution calling for a report from the Secretary of War as to the reasons for the change of the engineer in charge of the works of Internal Improvement in Oregon. Laid over until to-morrow. Recess was then taken for ten minutes.

READING THE MESSAGE.

The recess was extended to 2 o'clock, at which hour Senator Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the President, and that the President had asked the committee to congratulate the Senate and House on their safe return to the capital, and to say that he would communicate with them in writing immediately. Thereupon the message was received and its reading was begun by Secretary McCook.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—For an hour before noon to-day, the floor of the House presented an enlivening appearance, groups of members crowded the cloak-rooms and blockaded the aisles, chatting, laughing, exchanging congratulations on success in the recent elections or condolence upon defeat. Victors twitted vanquished, and vanquished jokingly commiserated with victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life. The citizens of Washington, undeterred by the unpropitious weather, crowded the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement on the scenes that were being enacted below. The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspicuously empty. The desks of various members were adorned with floral designs, those presented to Messrs. Harmer (Pennsylvania) and Wilson (West Virginia) being very elaborate. Speaker Carlisle was not forgotten, and his desk was handsomely adorned. While congratulations abounded, those offered to Mr. Hewitt were apparently the most earnest, and he was very busy shaking hands with political friends and foes, who seemed to vie with each other in expressing the heartiest good will and good wishes.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At precisely 12 o'clock noon Speaker Carlisle rapped the House to order and the Chaplain delivered the prayer, in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot, and invoked the divine superintendence over the coming session of Congress.

In obedience to the direction of the Speaker, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when 241 members responded to their names. On motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Reagan (Texas) a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communications he might desire to make. Messrs. Reagan, Breckenridge (Kentucky) and Reed were appointed as such committee.

"SUNSET" COX SWORN IN.

Mr. Hewitt (New York), rising to a question of privilege, asked that Mr. S. S. Cox should be sworn in as a member of the House to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Joseph Pulitzer. He stated at the same time that the formal certificate of Mr. Cox's election had not been received. No objection was made to Mr. Cox's qualifying and his personal popularity was manifested by the round of applause which greeted his reentry into Legislative life.

Messrs. Henry W. Rusk of Maryland and Henry Bacon of New York also appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Wm. McKendree and Julius Seelye.

At 12:40 a recess of thirty minutes was taken. A further recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

READING THE MESSAGE.

Upon the reassembling of the House the committee appointed to wait upon the President announced that it had performed its duty and that the President would communicate in writing with Congress forthwith. Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant secretary, was then announced and presented to the House the President's annual message. It was immediately read by the clerk.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

Ideal Strong and Sheridan Weak—Stocks on Call—Mining Gossip.

Cotton Oil Trusts were 68⅜.

* * *

There was $127 bid for fifty shares St. Louis National Bank stock to-day.

* * *

Granite Mountain shipments reported to-day thirty bars, $29,000. On call $50.25 was bid; no offers.

* * *

On call Mexican Improvement was bid up to $1.95 and offered down to $2.02½ with no transactions.

* * *

There was no report in from Yavapai to-day. It was said, however, that the Superintendent was not suffering from typhoid fever, and was nearly well. The stock was offered at 85 cents on the street.

* * *

John W. Kauffman returned from Silver City this morning. He has been examining the Sheridan. When asked what he thought of the mine, he said: "I am not interested in the Sheridan or Ideal, and any one who wanted it could obtain it probably at the same expenditure On call he bid up the stock rather ostentatiously, as fact which attracted attention and gave the stock some strength. Whether thisbid was a "blind" and done for effect, the press done with a view to increasing Kauffman's present holding of the stock, is a question.

* * *

President Huse had two letters from the Sheridan, Saturday evening—one from Mr. George and one from Superintendent Brigham. They were slightly encouraging. The superintendent said they were working on better ore, and that they had sent some ore to mill that was better still. Before call the stock sold at $2.90 and $2.70. On call Rickart sold 200 to Gardner at $2.60 and the price went down to $2.40 with the following sales: 100 Brentano to Samuels, 100 Rickart to Samuels at $2.50, 100 Rickart to Albers, 100 Rickart to Kauffman, 100 Rickart to Ewald at $2.40. Then Kaufman, Ewald and Golsan began to bid. Brentano sold 100 to Kauffman at $2.45. Rickart 100 to Ewald and 100 to Golsan, and Brentano 100 to Ewald at $2.50. Brentano 100 to Kaufman and Rickart 100 to Golsan at $2.60, Brentano 100 and Mullally 200 to Fraley at $2.65, Mullally 200 to Kauffman and Rickart 100 to Ewald at $2.60. The call closed with $2.60, offers at $2.62½.

* * *

Ideal was stronger to-day than it was Saturday morning. It sold before call at $1.18@1.20. On call it was bid from $1.05 and offered from $1.30 to $1.15, at which the following sales were made: Six hundred Mullally to Blessing, 500 Rickart to Blessing, 200 McNair to Blessing, 100 Roberts to Blessing, 100 Wernse to Amadee Cole, 100 Roberts to Linebarger, 100 McNair to Ryan. During the call 1000 sold Wernse to Cole at $1.12½. At the close there were offers at $1.15.

* * *

S. W. Cobb, C. C. Rainwater and E. F. Kelly returned from Washington this morning. They are evidently not very much encouraged to believe that their visit will result in having the Indian warehouse removed to this city. Both Mr. Cobb and Mr. Kelly said that "if" the removal was made it would be to St. Louis, but they evidently fear the political influence of New York. Mr. Cobb said he believed the St. Louis Bridge bill would be brought up this session, that Jefferson Barracks would be enlarged when an appropriation could be obtained, and that Senator Vest's bill for the establishment of a civil court in Indian Territory would be passed.

The Bridal Bulletin.

Name and Age.	Residence.
Henry Toomey.....	.....
Ellen Horne.....	City
Frederick Bichmann, 29.....	St. Louis County
Ida Brinkmann, 22.....	Washington, Mo
Mansfield B. Miltenberger.....	City
Eugenie L. Blow.....	City
James H Bevins, 33.....	1020 N. Broadway
Emma Letters, 20.....	1214 N. Main st
Wm. Loctin, Jr., 27.....	King's highway
Ellen Weinzeich, 20.....	Lone Prairie
Geo. P. Dusathy, 32.....	3022 N. Eleventh st
Katie M. Kraft, 25.....	4076 Easton av
Chas. H. Urwin, 29.....	1106 Pine st
Mary Hacker, 20.....	Greenville, Ill

PURE 18-Kt. gold wedding rings at Wedding Invitations, the finest at *Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Cor. 4th & Locust.*

THE Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange met this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the transaction of routine business.

SHADOWED IN PARIS.

DAVIS, THE DETECTIVE, WHO WATCHED AND NOTED LADY COLIN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Plaintiff's Meetings With the Duke of Marlborough in the French Capital—Lady Colin Quite Ill—False Report of Capt. Shaw's Suicide—The Duke of Argyle and Lord Colin on the Stand—Lady Miles' Threats—Detective Davis Continues His Interesting Revelations—Testimony of Cabmen, Police Officers and Servants—To-Day's Proceedings.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, December 5.—[Copyright, 1886.]—The Duke of Argyle, who had not appeared in court since Wednesday last, was present Saturday with his sons, Lords Walter and George, arriving shortly after 11 o'clock. It is very evident that Lord Colin has the earnest support of his family in this painful contest. The little Duke of Marlborough was also present. Dr. Bird put in an appearance about mid-day, but Capt. Shaw was conspicuous by his absence. It was reported during the course of the morning that the Captain had shot himself, but this proved to be nothing more than a most groundless rumor. It is, however, understood that unless Capt. Shaw succeeds in clearing himself entirely of the charges brought against him in this suit, he will be obliged to surrender the place of Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Lady Colin looked quite ill, and kept a big silk velvet coat pulled up over her shoulders all day. She had a cough and looked depressed. The mere physical wear and tear of sitting through the proceedings of this trial, day after day, is enough to wear out any ordinary human being, and the rest from the night till Monday is a very welcome one to everybody who has been obliged to attend. The first week has gone, and the case is but little more than opened. Lord Colin has forty-eight witnesses to be examined, and I have no doubt the other side will call almost as many in rebuttal. It is hardly probable that the case will reach a conclusion inside of ten days and it may last two weeks. Immediately after Mr. Justice Butt took his seat Saturday morning Mr. Finlay arose and said he desired to make a statement in behalf of Lord Colin. The last witness on the stand Friday had asserted that in her opinion Lady Colin was suffering from a contagious malady at the time of her marriage. He desired to say he repudiated such a charge and that Lord Colin likewise utterly repudiated it.

Sir Chas. Russell: I don't think that Lord Colin need be so delicate in this matter seeing that he has made charges quite as bad of a later date.

Mr. Finlay, indignantly: I beg pardon. When Lord Colin believes a charge of this kind to be unfounded, he can not, as a gentleman, take any other course than to repudiate it.

GEORGE BAKER'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was George Baker, Sir Charles Foster's groom. His stables are near the residence of the Duke of Marlborough. He had seen a lady with a hood often come to and go into the Duke's house in the summer of 1884. He learned afterwards that it was Lady Campbell. She would go into the house and stay half or three-quarters of an hour. He pointed to Lady Colin and identified her as the same woman he had seen drive up so often to the Duke of Marlborough's house.

Frederick Deane, a cab driver, testified: I know Lady Colin by sight. I drove her most in the afternoon about the middle of July, 1883, and it might be at the beginning of August, extending over a month. I took the lady to No. 16 Queen Anne's Gate to 78 Cadogan place, and on two or three occasions to 44 Beaufort Gardens. A gentleman usually came to the door at Queen Anne's Gate and blew the whistle to summon me. It was the Duke of Marlborough. The lady drove away with the coilie dog."

WHAT A POLICEMAN SAW.

Edward Bullivant, a policeman whose beat was in front of the Duke's house, said: "The first time I saw Lady Campbell was when she was in the company of Lord Blandford in the spring of 1882. I saw her in Cadogan square walking beside each other. It was in the afternoon. I saw them the following day in the same place at about 3 o'clock. I saw them walk from the square across into Cadogan place and I observed the same back again and afterwards walk in other neighborhoods." He knew Lady Blandford was not at home. His suspicions were aroused and he noted a coachman to whom it was with Lord Blandford so much, and he learned it was Lady Campbell. He noticed them together two or three times a week for a month.

Lord Cadogan's care-taker, Solomon Giddings, who had three or four houses to watch over in the neighborhood, also testified to having seen the Duke and Lady Colin walk out together about twice a week.

THE DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Alfred Davis, who was appointed to watch Lady Colin when she went to Paris in May, 1886, was next called and stated: "I knew Lady Campbell very well by sight at that time. Since then I have seen her. That is the lady there. [Pointing to Lady Colin.] When I first became aware of the fact that Lady Colin she was staying at the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, at the Hotel Windsor. I watched the hotel every day." He made memoranda of his observations each day. These memoranda were produced and identified, and Davis was asked to read the first. It ran thus:

"Saw Mr. Blood come out of the Hotel Windsor about 9 o'clock; go towards the Rue Castiglione and Lord Campbell came out at about 10 o'clock, and walked sharply to the general post-office. Then she asked for letters and then walked through the Rue St. Honore and other streets to the Tuileries Gardens, going in by the back entrance. She went up to the first floor and stayed there ten minutes. Coming down she asked where the telegraph office was, and, on being told, went to the Rue Rambouteau. There she remained five minutes. Then she went on to the Grand Hotel, and on leaving there took a closed cab and went by way of Place de la Concorde to the Place des Invalides, where the cab stopped and she remained.

HIDING IN A CORNER OF IT

as I passed by I looked around and saw her in the cab. I watched her cab through the gardens, at the corner of the Boulevard and Place des Invalides. She stayed in the cab twenty minutes and then got out, looking about. After that she walked toward the entrance of the Hotel des Invalides. After waiting up and down two or three times, she was joined by a gentleman who spoke to her, and thereupon they walked back to her cab. They both got in and drove round to the Boulevard des Invalides and went on until they came round to the back of the Jardin des Plantes, where they both got out together. The cab waited for them. They stayed an hour.

"After they came out of the garden they drove along over the bridge and stopped at the Prefecture de Police. Lady Colin got out, walked across to the cab stand close by, took another cab and drove towards the Hotel Windsor. She left at 10:45 a. m. and the Duke of Marlborough paid for it."

Davis continued to read his notes of each day, covering the entire period of Lady Colin's visit to Paris, from which it appeared that she and the Duke of Marlborough were together every day, he calling at her hotel or meeting her somewhere in the city. The witness was on the stand when Court adjourned till to-day.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Detective Davis' Startling Revelations—The Duke of Argyle Testifies.

LONDON, December 6.—In the Campbell divorce case to-day, Davis, the detective, who was on the stand when the case was adjourned Saturday, testified to shadowing Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Marlborough in Paris. He said he was uncertain whether the tall gentleman he had seen walking with the plaintiff was Mr. Stewart, an American millionaire, or not. The Duke of Marlborough stayed at the Hotel Wagram. Witness never saw Lady Colin there. Several spies were keeping trace of Lady Colin at the same time. On one occasion a sham letter was addressed to her and delivered in a crumpled condition so as to look as if it had been picked up in the street. Witness handed the letter to the plaintiff in order to get a close look at her in her room that he might know her face and figure while engaged in the task of following her. The ruse succeeded but witness learned nothing in the interview.

GEN. BUTLER'S VISITS.

Annie Brown, a servant, deposed to a visit made by Gen. Butler to Lady Colin and to his remaining three hours. Gen. Butler on this occasion, when he departed, went down the stairs on tiptoe and let himself out of the front door. Witness found a photograph of Gen. Butler under Lady Colin's pillow, and spoke to Lord Colin Campbell about her. Witness was thereupon dismissed by Lady Colin. Neptune Blood threw the boxes and luggage belonging to witness into the street.

ACTED LIKE LOVERS.

Watson, a cabman, testified that once, while he was carrying Lady Colin and a gentleman, he watched them and saw them caressing each other like lovers. Lady Colin's head resting on the gentleman's shoulder. Witness took the plaintiff and her male companion to a house in Brook street. He waited outside an hour and a half for Lady Colin to take her home and then departed without her.

LADY MILES' THREATS.

Humphreys, a solicitor, testified to an interview between Lady Miles and Lord Campbell in November, 1884. Lady Miles threatened Lord Colin that unless he withdrew his proceedings against Lady Colin she (Lady Miles) would produce evidence against him. Lord Colin Campbell, witness said, considered the proposals on behalf of plaintiff, as made through Lady Miles, dishonorable and immoral, and declined to accede to them. Lady Miles then asserted distinctly that an act of adultery had been committed by Lord Campbell with Mary Watson.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE CALLED.

The Duke of Argyle was then called. The object in calling him was to have him state that he disapproved of the marriage of his son to plaintiff. Mr. Russell, counsel for the plaintiff, Lady Colin, produced a letter dated August, 1883, from Lady Colin to the witness, in which she detailed the cause of her disagreement with Lord Colin, and described his tyranny and persistence in insisting on maintaining relationship with her, despite her opposition, because of his condition. The Duke's reply was that he considered the charges against his son false, and believed that Lady Colin's letter was part of a system to intimidate her husband, and witness declined to hold any further correspondence with her.

LORD COLIN ON THE STAND.

Lord Colin Campbell was next sworn. He testified that the first time he met his wife was in the month of September, 1880, at Inverary, the chief seat of the Argyle family, and the capital of Argyle County, Scotland. The acquaintance soon resulted in an engagement of marriage. He next saw Miss Blood in London during October. At this time, witness was suffering from fistula. An operation was performed upon him, but it failed on account of the fever he had, and which was aggravated by anxiety respecting his engagement. He was not suffering in any sense from an infectious disease. Miss Blood frequently visited him. When he was sent away on a voyage Miss Blood sent him a letter in every mail. In April, 1881, another operation was performed, and it also was a failure. His father's opposition to his engagement was at this time causing witness constant anxiety. Witness knew before he married that Miss Blood was acquainted with the Duke of Marlborough. She told witness once that she had been to the theater with her sister and several others, including the Duke of Marlborough. Witness replied: "I don't think you were in good company." Witness had known Chief Shaw a long time, but not Gen. Butler or Dr. Bird. Witness was married to Miss Blood in July, 1881. In November following his doctors released him from the prohibition he had been under because of his malady.

TEEMER TALKS.

THE M'KEESPORT SCULLER CHATS ABOUT THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Beach the Speediest Oarsman He Ever Saw—Glove Fights on the Card for the Coming Fortnight—Base Ball News and Gossip—Sporting Notes.

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 6.—John Teemer, ex-champion oarsman of the United States, has arrived from England, where he went four months ago to row Beach, the Australian champion of the world and others. He arrived in New York last Saturday on the steamer Nottingham and although somewhat ill on the way over, looks to be in first-class condition. He stated that he was very much pleased with the treatment he received in England, and came back with considerable more money in his pocket than he had when he went away. One reason he gave for the American oarsmen making such a poor showing against Beach was that none of them, including himself, were in first-class condition. "At the same time he stated that although Gaudaur was not well when he rowed Beach, the later was also feeling badly, but beat him two lengths in a mile and a half, which has always been Gaudaur's favorite distance. "The Australians," he said, "were the speediest rowers I have ever seen—in fact, they were extraordinary for speed. Beach beat Gaudaur by two lengths at the latter's favorite distance, one and a half miles, and Matterson, the other Australian, beat me by four lengths in the same distance, but could not stay to the finish. Every race of the series was rowed on the square. One thing that surprised me over there was the heavy betting by the English sporting men. Groups of them would gather on the referee's boat and bet as much as £300 and £400 at a time, making extraordinary pools."

Teemer added that he expects Hanlan home about Christmas, and will challenge him after he returns. He will also row Beach again if he comes to this country. He added that Bubear is coming over next year. Teemer will winter at McKeesport and row double with Hamm next season.

Foot Ball.

The game between the Shamrocks and Christian Brothers College teams was played at Union Park on yesterday and resulted in a draw, the score being 3 goals to 3. Though there were inches of snow on the ground both teams got down to work as if playing on carpet. The Shamrocks were the first to score a goal, a fact which did not seem in any way to dishearten the collegians as they soon managed to wipe out the odds, and to the finish held their own, against their heavy-weight opponents. A hearty three cheers were given by the Shamrocks for the College team at the close of the game.

Mr. Hugh Dallmeyer, manager of the Union Club-house, has offered a pennant to the Association to be presented to the best team for 1886-'87.

COMING CONTESTS.

Several Interesting Mills on the Card for the Next Fortnight.

The coming fortnight will be characterized by a number of good mills in the vicinity of New York, says a metropolitan paper, to furnish amusement for those who take an interest in pugilism. The ball will be opened by Dan Custy and Johnny Mack of Boston, who are matched to fight to a finish, skin gloves. The affair will be fought within sight of Brooklyn Bridge. This mill will be followed by one between Charlie (the junior) Ellingsworth and Sam McCarty. The former possesses the pugilistic

EMER TALKS.

FORT SCULLER CHATS ABOUT CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Speediest Oarsman He Ever Saw—His Name on the Card for the Coming Base Ball News and Gossip—Notes.

Fort Sculler, December 6.—John Teemer, champion oarsman of the United States, and of England, where he went four years ago to row Beach, the Australian champion of the world and others. He arrived in this city last Saturday on the steamer Gingham and although somewhat out of his way over, looks to be in first-class trim. He stated that he was very well pleased with the treatment he received while in England and came back with considerable more money in his pocket than he had when he went away. One reason why the American oarsmen making a poor showing against Beach was that he was not feeling himself, were in first-class trim. At the same time he stated that he thought Gaudaur was not well when he rowed Beach the later was also feeling badly. Gaudaur was also feeling badly. Gaudaur rowed him two lengths in a mile and a half, which has always been a favorite distance. "The fastest mile," he said, "were the speediest I ever seen—in fact, they were faster speed. Beach beat Gaudaur at the latter's favorite distance, a half miles, and Matterson, the Australian, beat me by about 10 in the same distance, which way to the finish. Every race I have rowed on the square. One thing surprised me over there was the interest the English sporting men. Each night would gather on the reform bet as much as £300 and £400 during extraordinary pools." Teemer says that he expects Hanlan home in May, and will challenge him after he will also row Beach again if he stays in this country. He added that he intended over next year. Teemer will row McKeesport and row double scull season.

Foot Ball.

A game between the Shamrocks and Fort Sculler College teams was played on the latter's grounds yesterday and resulted in a victory for the latter being 3 goals to 3. Though there was a foot of snow on the ground both teams managed to work as if playing on carpet. The rocks were the first to score a goal which did not seem in any way to discourage the collegians as they soon got the ball out of the odds, and to the delight of their own, against their heavy-weight opponents. A hearty three cheers were given for the Shamrocks for the College boys and three times three for the Shamrocks for the College boys and three times three for the College boys. Captain Stillson, manager of the Union team, has offered a pennant to the Association team presented to the best team for the season.

BOXING CONTESTS.

Sporting Mills on the Card for Next Fortnight.

A fortnight will be characterized by good mills in the vicinity of St. Louis a metropolitan paper, to furnish for those who take an interest. The ball will be opened by Johnny Mack of Boston, who will fight to a finish, skin gloves. He fought within sight of Brooklyn. His mill will be followed by one Kelly (the junior) Ellingsworth and Joe Coburn. The former possesses the pluck which characterizes the members of the family. He also has staying powers to a marked degree and will be of service to him if Mack can be anything more than an or-

dinary. A heavy-weight balling from Cincinnati for his fight with Isaac Murphy, the fast Spider," which is on the following week. Masters recently defeated the Irish pugilist named Cum-mings, a feat which only required three rounds. Jack and Harry Gilmore of Canada will fight for the *Holske* championship and a side. This event will be under the auspices of a Boston club and a specialty of entertaining its patrons only with prize fights. Jack Dempsey and Jack Hopper are also matched to mill to a finish within a week.

The heavy-weight pugilist, is now coming match with Joe Lenox. Kilrain is in the hands of his trainer, who is desirous to meet the conqueror of "Sparrowdominick F. McCaffrey, Mr. Sullivan: "I will arrange any sort of a match for my protege and McCaffrey, and I will have McCaffrey as much desire to finish of their fight as the public in the recent glove fight. A fair glove fight to a finish for a big money, either Marquis of Queensberry rules of the London prize ring.

Light boxers, Kenny and Dacey, another of their series of bouts next week. The battle will be a finish-tight kid gloves with the gloves off.

Athlete Ford.

Some of the National Association games that heard the testimony of Ford, all-around Champion M. W. Ford, in the Caledonian games at Chicago summer under the assumed names of Williams, decided that the testimony was puzzling that they couldn't render a verdict. They ordered that the case be closed, and an effort will be made to get any of two men who could not appear at the trial was in progress—Thomas Aitken—who were accusers of Ford. It is said that they cannot be obtained the case will take a Scotch verdict of not proven.

Base Ball Notes.

Nicholson and Tommy Danforth fail to be a prominent Harlemite will be Farrell to take either man's place.

The San Francisco asked Pete Hotaling if he had seen the big tree of the State said he had not, but he had seen four of Detroit.

Manager Abe of the Browns has not yet arranged a series of games with the Chicagos for the spring. He says that certain conditions under which they will play, and if they are not complied with Spalding he will refuse. He has communicated with the Chicago people stating the conditions under which he will consent to play.

There is a story about Kid Baldwin and a dime-a-keeper at a recent prize fight. The bet was accepted, and Kid's friends secure something by which to identify him. His own watch was in pawn somewhere, and nobody would let him have the loan of a watch. One of the boys, however, had a worthless one, and after considerable trouble by letting Kid hold it he himself held fast to the watch and right proceeded.—[Commercial Gazette.

Manager Taylor, that there is a chance in trying to prove a man a failure by comparing the runs he has made with the number of base hits. For instance, Tebeau has a record of 89 runs and 67 hits. Now, he may be a great base runner, but the above figures do not prove it. The averages tells us that Ren has made 89 runs and 43 base hits, and while that Ren is not a Latham or Myers, he has 56 runs and 67 hits, and that argument is almost as good for Tebeau. Lon and Alex Pfeffer when they said some of these players will find the Association will be removed from the style of the

Belleville Notes.

The Union have elected the following officers: Finch, President; Gustave Goerner, Vice-President; Henry Bunrichter, Treasurer; Financial Secretary; H. Trebus, Secretary and Henry Kemper, Guard. The election at the late election as many of the offices to which they were

Checks were issued to-day to John Stenz, of Milstadt, and Joseph Wolf, of Shiloh.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Dismissal of the Eads Suit—Mourning for Widows Allowed—December Term.

Judge Thayer rendered an adverse decision to-day in the case of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department against Capt. James B. Eads. This suit involved the liability of Capt. Eads as a director of the Columbia Life Insurance Company for the sale of the securities for the draft of the Life Association.

The company's records did not show the fraudulent intent that the draft should not be paid; that the Columbia was to be rendered insolvent, and that its stock was to be fraudulently retired. Capt. Eads, although nominally President, was absent from the city, engaged in private enterprises, and he had no actual knowledge of the scheme. The bill is dismissed.

Mourning for Widows.

Judge Woerner rendered a decision to-day in the case of the claim of the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Company against the estate of Andrew Atkins. The question involved was whether mourning apparel furnished to the widow is a part of the funeral expenses directed by statute to be allowed against the estate. Judge Woerner says: "The evidence shows that the goods were reasonable and suitable to the occasion, and that the window could not have appeared at the funeral without them without disregarding public custom and offending public sentiment. It is believed that the statute contemplates the allowance of these outlays as reasonable funeral expenses."

Charitable Bequests.

The will of Henry S. Parker was admitted to probate to-day. The sum of $1,500 is left for a burial lot and monument. The widow receives the household effects and one-half of the residue of the estate, real and personal. The sum of $2,000 is left for the relief fund for disabled ministers and widows and orphans of Presbyterian ministers. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions receives $1,000, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions receives $2,000; the American Bible Society, $2,000; the American Tract Society, $1,000. Earl Parker, brother of the testator, receives $2,000. A debt of $6,000 evidenced by notes of Chas. G. Parker, brother, is wiped out. The children of the deceased sister, Hannah C. Webster, receives $2,000. The children of the deceased brother, Zacharia Parker, received $5,000. The residue passes to the widow, to be disposed of as she may elect. The will bore date, January 24, 1879.

The December Term.

The December term of the Circuit Court commenced to-day. Judges Valliant, Barclay and Dillon examined the following candidates for admission to the Bar: B. G. Winston, George E. Gardner and Montague Lyon. The memorial resolutions of Clerk Vogel's department on the death of Judge Horner were ordered to be spread upon record.

The December term of the Probate Court commenced to-day. M. D. Lewis, former Public Administrator, made final settlement in respect of five of the seventeen estates remaining in his hands. There are four estates awaiting proof of heirship and in the case of the remaining eight estates he resigned in favor of Administrator Tittmann. Mr. Lewis to-morrow completes his twelfth year as administrator and during his term he handled 1,400 estates, a remarkable record.

Letters of administration were granted to-day to Edward G. Sappington on the estate of Eliza A. Sappington. The estate is valued at $4,000.

California Excursion.

A Grand Pullman Excursion will leave St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route, December 8, 1886, for Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal. Tickets for the round trip $73. Limited to six months; choice of different route returning. City ticket office 102 Fourth street.

CASUALTIES.

A Propeller's Terrible Passage—Loss of a Schooner and Crew.

Erie, Pa., December 6.—The latest arrival at this port was the propeller Clarion, which came in Sunday from Chicago. Her experience was a severe one and she made her way under great difficulties. Between the high winds, heavy seas and ice she was twenty days on her trip. When she came in she had a coat of eight inches of ice. Upon entering Erie she encountered ice four inches thick. The captain reports the Conemaugh, Lycoming, Iron Chief and Wooscocken Ice-bound at the head of the lake. The Clarion forced her way for a distance of forty miles through heavy ice and took also twelve hours to clear herself of the ice field. So great was the pressure that the Captain feared that her hull would succumb to the resistance. It is feared here that the boats out will not be able to get in. The fishermen in their anxiety to save their nets, of which there are thousands of dollars worth in the lake, broke their way out with steam tugs Sunday morning, but when they attempted to get back, found the channel covered with four or five inches of ice and themselves imprisoned. The Anchor Line Captain Thompson attempted to effect a rescue, but failed to reach the luckless fishermen. Some anxiety is felt for their safety.

A Schooner in Distress.

Point Pleasant, N. J., December 6.—A schooner came ashore on the south of Townsend's Inlet yesterday. The life-saving crew went as near as was safe, but could not board her as she was fully a mile out at sea. A water cask which was driven ashore was stamped with the name Emily Shepherd, Middleton. There was a strong gale blowing from the north-northeast and a heavy sea broke on the shore. None of the crew were to be seen in the rigging, and Superintendent John G. Haines gave it as his opinion that all on board had perished.

425 Opera Glasses, $3.50 to $25.

Finest ever shown. Buy early.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner 4th and Locust.

DARING ROBBERS.

A Number of Attempts at Robbery—Some Startling Cases.

Frederick Steinkamper of 1322 Hebert street, was assaulted by two men while on his way home at an early hour yesterday morning, knocked down and his pockets rifled. The thieves got nothing of any value, although he had $15 in one of his pockets which they did not find. A man named John Gallagher was arrested by the police yesterday and identified by Steinkamper as one of the robbers.

About 10 o'clock Saturday night two men entered the jewelry store of H. Huischer, 1211 South Ninth street, and one of them asked to see a clock, while the other requested that he be shown a very fine gold watch which had attracted his attention in the window. As soon as the watch was laid before him he snatched it up and started for the door. Heischer caught him, but while he was struggling with him the other party put a revolver to his head and told him to release his partner. Heischer did so, and the two men escaped with the watch.

Wm. T. Ryan, one of the men who held up and robbed Mr. B. F. Crow on Biddle street, Thanksgiving night, was arrested Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lou Hunter's residence, 607 North Twenty-third street, was burglarized Saturday night. A gold watch, several breastpins, a fine gold chain and other articles of jewelry were stolen.

250 Silver-Plated Butter Dishes at $3.50.

Most beautiful ever shown; quadruple-plated.

Come early and buy for Christmas.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner 4th and Locust.

Ex-President Arthur's Will.

New York, December 6.—The will of the late Chester A. Arthur was admitted to probate to-day.

Fleming's Raisin-Cured Prunes are grown on American soil and pay no import duty before reaching the consumer.

A Burglar Fined.

There was a large docket in the Second District Police Court to-day and some large fines were imposed. James H. Taylor and James H. Scott were each fined $500 for eighth clause vagrancy. Scott is out of the Penitentiary just ten days, and was arrested last night by Detectives Saxy and Murphy of the Third District. When searched at the Station a burglar's saw was found on Scott.

10,000 Christmas Cards, 5 Cents to $5.

Finest stock ever shown. Buy early.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner 4th and Locust.

WEALTHY ORPHANS.

Order of Sale of Gas Stock by the Probate Court To-Day—Legal Notes.

The Probate Court to-day authorized S. N. Holliday, curator for Thomas H. and Charles R. Pratt, to sell 1,268 shares of the Kansas City Gas-Light & Coke Company capital stock at not less than $388 per share. This will realize $492,000 cash.

John Sheehan was arrested by the police and will be prosecuted by the Federal authorities for personating an officer of the Government. He went into a night restaurant on Spruce street, gave a nickel for a sandwich and demanded change for a quarter, threatening to arrest the proprietor. There was a lively struggle and Sheehan was knocked in the head with the handle of a revolver. He will be brought before a United States Commissioner late this afternoon.

A motion for alimony and an answer and cross-bill in the Nissen divorce case figured of record to-day in the Circuit Courts.

The United States Grand-jury charged with the investigation of the election frauds will reassemble to-morrow. It is said that the taking of testimony will consume several days, perhaps weeks.

A large number of marriage certificates have been returned to the Recorder by ministers who have forgotten to append their signatures. They should rectify this at once.

1,000 Silk Umbrellas, $2.50 to $12.

Finest collection ever shown.

Silver plate and name engraved free.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner 4th and Locust.

LOCAL NEWS.

A 2-year-old child of Mr. Joseph Beederman of 226 Anna street was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Martin Walther, 45 years, employed by the Bridge and Tunnel Company, was found dead in his bed at Fritz Bautch's boarding-house, 509 South Second street, Saturday evening.

The party which was to have been given last week by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kerr, to Miss Clendenin and Miss Eaton, has been postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Gratiot.

Officer Miller, in attempting to disperse a crowd of hoodlums from the corner of Broadway and Warren streets yesterday, received a gash in the wrist from a knife in the hand of one of them.

Capt. Herbert and wife, Staff Capt. Evans and Brother Sherman of the Salvation Army began a series of meetings last night at Biddle Market Hall. They will be continued every night during the week.

J. B. Farbouse, a German, stopping at the New Orleans House on Clark avenue and Levee, fell from a pile driver at the foot of Florida street, a distance of sixty feet, yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries.

Dan Cole, aged 18 years, who was injured by being thrown from a horse a couple of days ago, died from the effects of his injuries yesterday at 2329 Morgan street. His remains will be sent to Edwardsville for interment.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Catholic Orphan Association was held yesterday afternoon. The expenditures for December were reported to have been $404.93, and receipts $355.95. There were 133 children in the asylum.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, Saturday night, Drs. J Alleyne, Atwood and McPheeters were appointed a committee to arrange for the semi-centennial celebration of the society, which will take place during the present month.

490 Music Boxes, 75 Cents to $500.

Come and see this grand collection and Buy one for a Christmas gift.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Fourth and Locust.

Frank Wants a Pledge.

At the request of Councilman Frank, City Counsellor Bell has drawn up a proposition for signature by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company which Mr Frank states provides against discrimination and overcharges for transporting freight cars over the proposed Iron Mountain Elevated Road. If this is signed to-morrow night Councilman Frank will cast the vote which will pass the bill over the Mayor's veto. The effect of such a contract is doubted, as the contract is not authorized by the ordinance. Mr. Frank refused to give his consent to the publication in full of the contract.

Each member of the Redistricting Commission will submit a plan at the meeting next Thursday for fixing the ward boundaries.

5,000 pairs men's good union cassimere pants reduced to 98 cents; 1,000 men's $5 fine cassimere pants reduced to $3 and $3.50 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Condition of the River.

The water in the river was this morning twelve inches below the zero mark on the Government gauge. The ice has nearly stopped at the foot of Spring street, and extends closely packed from bank to bank. There is but a narrow channel below the bridges. The steamers Hudson and David R. Powell are still hopelessly aground. The former lies straight, but is 150 feet from the main channel. The crews of both boats have been paid off and returned to the city. The steamers Minnetonka and Mississippi are on the bar off Arsenal Island and a large force of men is endeavoring to float them.

500 dozen children's flannel waists reduced to 25 cents; 1,000 pairs knee pants reduced to 20 cents in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Mail Robberies.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Little Rock, Ark., December 6.—For some time past complaint has been made of the loss of letters from this State to Missouri and Ohio. Sums of money have been taken. The trouble is said to be on the Iron Mountain or the Ohio & Mississippi Railways. An investigation is being made.

Heavy overcoats for boys up to 17 years reduced to $1.50; fine suits and overcoats for big boys reduced to $3.50 and $5 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Cincinnati's New Court-House.

Cincinnati, December 6.—The County Court-house, destroyed in the memorable riots of 1884, has been rebuilt and refurnished, and today all the courts and county offices are established in the old location, but in much improved quarters.

For dessert try Fleming's Raisin-Cured Prunes.

Protestant Hospital Association.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Hospital Association will occur this evening at 8 o'clock at Memorial Hall, St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, Lucas place and Nineteenth street. J. B. Johnson, M. D.; J. G. Chapman, Esq., and Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., will speak.

Men's union cassimere pants reduced to ninety-five cents; fine cassimere $3 pants reduced to $3 and $3.50 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Obituary.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., December 6.—W. W. Stead, City Alderman and a prominent manufacturer, died last night of pneumonia. His remains will be taken East for burial.

A Tremendous Rush.

Torlina & Weber's bankrupt stock of boots and shoes, 25 cents off on every dollar this week at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Congressman Price Dead.

St. Paul, Minn., December 6.—The Dispatch's Eau Claire (Wis.) special says: Congressman Price died at 5 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New Play at the Olympic—Other Attractions—"Merry Wives" To-Night.

"The Main Line," a new play by Messrs. Charles Barnard and H. C. De Mille was presented at the Olympic Theater last night. It was promised as something unusual in the way of romantic interest, strength, refinement and literary merit. The promise was not fulfilled in at least three of these particulars. The play is clean enough, but it lacks strength, interest and literary merit. The plot is weak and is not developed with simplicity and directness, but in a round-about complicated manner. Whatever strength there is the plot is largely wasted in trivial and frequent climaxes instead of being concentrated into two or three strong situations.

The story is that a young artist, who is stopping at a new railroad station with his cousin, the Second Vice-President of the road, and with his fiancee, falls in love with the telegraph operator, the daughter of the station-master and an untrained child of nature, having much of the uncouthness and biased moral ideas of her associates. Sam Burroughs, her father, under the impression that he has caused the death of a man is in terror of the detectives. Jim Blakeley, a brakeman, holds in pretended knowledge of the crim to force the daughter so marry him.

Lawrence Hatton, the artist, breaks his engagement with his fiancee, but renews it again because he hears that his mother is dangerously ill and can only be improved by this step on his part. It is needless to give all the incidents which are made important in the play. Positive Burroughs, the telegraph operator, saves her lover's life twice and an express train full of passengers in one act. She plays cards for money to give Lawrence and then is thrown into terrible distress because he disapproves of it and apparently deserts her.

These are a few samples only in which the tendency to triviality and the spreading out of the strength of the plot is shown. There are three distinct love affairs, all of which are ended happily in a conventional way. The play is crude and full of incongruities and trivialities. Situation and language are artificial and strained. The comedy consists chiefly of plays on railroad terms which are far fetched in many instances, and interfere with the simplicity and effect of the incidents. Possibly in one of her most intense situations talks about being off the main line on a wild branch without a red light. This figure of speech is used several times and others like them. When Lawrence and Positive meet after two years of separation and find each other unmarried and still in love they fall to bandying pretty phrases about a model and a painting in which art terms are made to express their feelings. The figures of speech are so drawn out and refined that all feeling is lost, and the result is extreme artificiality. This tendency to sacrifice genuineness and feeling for literary clap-trap is evident all through. It would be fatal to the play, even if it were stronger in situation and treatment.

Several of the characters are unnatural. Zerubbabel Puddychump is a queer mixture of the religious exhorter and the Wall street speculator, and his plays upon scriptural and speculative terms are carried to an absurd extent, smacking of the worst kind of burlesque. The only distinctive character in the play is that of Prairie Flower, which has some real comedy in it, and is cleverly taken by Dora Stuart. It is rather difficult to judge of the merits of the company from the work they had to do. Etta Hawkins as Positive Burroughs was amateurish in her methods and was jerky and convulsive in her emotional scenes. Eloise Willis took the part of Dora Tyne in place of Agnes Graham on short notice, and accomplished as results. Mr. H. C. De Mille had a negative part in Col. Jack Hatton, which he took somewhat stiffly. Frederic Convoy took the part of the artist only fairly. Harry Allen did the best that could be done with the part. Harry Mills has an overdrawn part, which is thrown into the play without much reason or connection. J. W. Hague and Nelson Decker were satisfactory as Sam Burroughs and Jim Blakely.

The two scenes of the station and the mountains in the background were picturesque and realistic, and the mechanical effects of telegraphing, the noise of moving trains of the locomotives and the wind whistling through the telegraph were admirably accomplished. The audience expected to see a train run across the stage, but were disappointed. This only was lacking to make the representation of a station complete. Some clever hits of comedy and a neat situation here and there in the play received applause.

MINSTRELS AT POPE'S.

Hicks & Sawyer's Consolidated Colored Minstrels opened at Pope's last night with a programme of genuine black cork specialties. The features of the show were Eaton and Williams' banjo work, the Black Zouaves in their drill and bayonet exercises, the dancing sextette in the Bridal Veil, and in the cost are Ben Hunn, Tom McIntosh, Billy Speeds and others.

THE PEOPLE'S.

Dan Sully's new play, "Daddy Nolan," which is the sequel to his "Corner Grocery," opened at this house last night to an audience which was enthusiastic in its reception of the play. The piece is stronger in pathetic interest and is more refined in comedy than "Corner Grocery" while the fun is just as plentiful. The general verdict was favorable to it. Dan Sully was pathetic and humorous in turn as Daddy Nolan and kept the audience laughing while Master Maloney as Jimmy Nolan and Lillian Calef as Patty kept the fun going. The fourth act is a fete scene on Brooklyn Heights, showing the Brooklyn Bridge in the distance illuminated with electric lights, and with the cable cars passing back and forward over it. It was realistically presented. The act is given up to specialties, music and dancing in which Lillian Calef, Master Maloney and others do clever work. "Daddy Nolan" will run for the week with the exception of Saturday night and Sunday matinee when "Corner Grocery" will be given.

THE STANDARD.

Reilly & Wood's Specialty Combination opened to a big house at this theater last night. The combination is large, embracing many well-known specialists, such as the Nelson family, Bobby Gaylor, Mlle. Forzardone and her trained pigeons, Fields and Hanson, Leonzo, the juggler, and others. The entertainment is excellent and varied of its kind.

"MERRY WIVES" AT THE GRAND.

One of the most notable events of the season is the engagement of Robson and Crane in their production of "Merry Wives of Windsor." These excellent comedians have wisely bidden farewell to the trashy farces with which the stage is flooded at present, and have devoted themselves to a field of comedy which has already given rich results and promise even better things for the public. Their production of "Comedy of Errors" was a magnificent piece of work, and it is followed this season by a revival of "Merry Wives," which is said to be as superb in its way. There cannot fail to be a deep interest in the revival of the comedy, and particularly the Falstaff of Mr. Crane, from the fact that it is seldom attempted and was a favorite role of Ben De Bar. Mr. Crane is said to be intensely amusing and thoroughly artistic in the part. Mr. Robson will be the Slender and good support is promised. During the week "Comedy of Errors" and "She Stoops to Conquer" will be given. The first performance of "Merry Wives" will be given to-night at the Grand.

Notes.

Clara Morris has not yet recovered from her illness but is improving steadily and expects to return to New York shortly. Mr. Frank L. Goodwin, her manager, paid off and disbanded his company Saturday night until Miss Morris is able to resume her work. Miss Morris expected to rest after this week until January 3, her only engagements being at Des Moines and Cedar Rapids. Mr. Goodwin expects to resume the season's work on January 5 if his star is able to appear at that time.

The Zulus are still creating an immense amount of interest at the Palace Museum. The other attractions at this resort are strong.

The Casino will give a new and attractive bill to-night.

Berry Mitchell's appearance at the Pickwick Thursday night as Claude Melnotte is arousing interest among his old admirers.

First in the City.

Artist proof etching, "Love's Young Dream;" a beauty. Call and see it at Heffernan's, 312 North Seventh street.

Stock Brokers Fail.

San Francisco, Cal., December 6.—R. Dunsmore & Co., stock brokers at No. 22½ Montgomery street, assigned this morning to Edwin Wood, for the benefit of their creditors.

Torlina & Weber's bankrupt stock of boots and shoes, 25 cents off on every dollar this week at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

CAN'T BE HONEST.

Paul Just, a Chicago Electrician, Who Pursues Novel Methods of Thievery.

Chicago, December 6.—Two years ago the city papers gave much space to the novel method of thievery employed by a young German electrician named Paul Just, who had robbed Shurley, a jeweler, at No. 75 State street, of valuable gems. He grabbed the jewels from the tray, ran out the door, and climbing a staircase to the top floor, mounted the roof of the Central Music Hall, pulling the ladder, which helped him from the skylight, up after him. He was caught, however, and eventually sentenced to Joliet for one year. Numbers of well-known men interfered in his behalf, and his term was consequently shortened. At the time of his arrest he was identified by Donnelly, the Dearborn avenue jeweler, as the fellow, who, looking at a watch, stepped to the door, and calling to an imaginary coachman, bade him mind his horses. He called out "whoa! whoa!" and ran toward the supposed team of horses, and then darted down a convenient alley. Yesterday Detectives Baer and Meyers arrested Just in the Revere House on the charge of stealing several valuable overcoats from the guests of the hotel while superintending the hanging of electric bells. He confessed the crime. He is said to be an expert electrician and at one time was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this city. Just, by way of contrast to this unenviable record, holds a beautiful and costly gold medal for the saving of five lives, endangered by fire in the New York World building in 1879. Shortly after this laudable feat he climbed to the third story of a broker's window on Broadway and Wall street on a pretense of hanging an electric wire and stole a gold brick. He is married and lives on Wabash avenue, and has had every opportunity for leading an honest life, but apparently he cannot do it.

Artist Proof.

Beautiful etching, "Love's Young Dream." Finest thing out. Heffernan's, 312 North Seventh street.

THE KORTKAMP BURGLARY.

Two of the Burglars Captured and the Plunder Recovered.

Detectives Moberly, Desmond, Lawler and Burke succeeded last night in capturing the men who burglarized E. H. Kortkamp's jewelry store, 507 Franklin avenue, on Thanksgiving night. They also recovered nearly all of the stolen jewelry, which was valued at about $4,000. Ever since the robbery was committed the detectives have been diligently at work on the case, and had their suspicions from the beginning as to whom the robbers were. One of them, a man named Billy Mack, was arrested some days ago, but as nothing could be proven against him he was released. Last night about 9 o'clock, however, the four detectives above mentioned who have kept a close watch on Mack since he was released, caught him and his partner, Edwin Forrest, as they were about to make away with the stolen valuables. Mack and Forrest were coming out of a little dark alley between Seventh and Eighth streets and Franklin avenue and Morgan street when the detectives collared them. They struggled desperately and managed to get out their revolvers but the detectives were too much for them and succeeded in disarming them. They were then taken to the station, and their pockets emptied of jewelry. They confessed that the rest of the plunder was hidden in a stable used by Albert Robb, an express driver, situated on Eighteenth, between Howard and Mullanphy streets. The stolen articles hidden there were recovered and Robb arrested.

"10c ROYAL" Glues, broken glass, china, furniture. D'gts.

The Marquette Club.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marquette Club will be held to-morrow evening in the Philalethic Hall of the St. Louis University, at 8 o'clock. A number of invitations have been issued to prominent Catholic gentlemen of the city, whom it is desired to have as initial members of the organization.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

DIED.

Haus—Of typhoid fever, on Sunday, December 5, at 8:45 p. m., Minnie A., beloved wife of Charles F. Haus and daughter of Oscar and Mary Slingerland, aged 21 years 11 months.

Funeral from family residence, 1218 Lay avenue, to Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, on Tuesday, December 7, 1886, at 1:30 p. m.

Long—James, died suddenly, Sunday, December 5, at 10:45 p. m.

Funeral from residence, 2244 Lucas avenue, Tuesday morning, December 7, 1886. Interment at Alton, Ill.

Woodward—On December 5, at 9 a. m., Mrs. Eugenia C. Woodward, widow of the late Fred. Woodward, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. A. M. Mauntel, Mauntel place, Stringtown road.

Funeral from residence, December 7, at 7 a. m., to Union Depot, thence to Carrolton, Ill.

Quincy papers please copy.

WHITSETT, UNDERTAKER.

Satisfaction or no pay. 1304 Olive st. Opposite Exposition. Reasonable charges. Telephone 473.

Cor. 4th & Locust. Cor. Cor.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,

5 Cts. to $5.00 Each!

Finest and Largest Stock Ever Shown.

Make Your Selections Early.

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company,

Cor. 4th and Locust.

See Our Silk Umbrellas, $2.50 to $12.00.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

CHINA BAZAAR.

The Last Arrival for This Season

Flower Relief Goods,
Rich Bisque Figures,
Vases and Plaques,
Royal Dresden, or
Augustus Rex Ware,
Royal Berlin,
Royal Worcester
And Irish Belleek
In Great Variety.

FANCY GLASSWARE,

VIZ:

French Crystal, Old English Cut,
Persian, Bohemian, Craquel,
Iridescent and Optical.

Fancy Drawing-Room Lamps.

VIZ:

Faience Longwy,
Barbotine, Kiota,
Bacarat, Persian,
Majolica and Copelands,
Japanese and Chinese Porcelain,
Blue Canton China,
Game, Fish and Fruit Sets

The Whole Making the Finest Display of Holiday Goods Ever Offered in This Market.

WITHMAR, GRAY & KAMINSKI,

406 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Why Build a Fine House and Ruin It

WITH A CHEAP, SMOKY FURNACE?

The "Home Comfort"

STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES are guaranteed to be Gas, Smoke and Dust Tight and to HEAT YOUR HOUSE COMFORTABLY IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.

WROUGHT-IRON RANGE COMPANY.

Salesroom, 1008 Olive St.; Office and Factory, 1901-1913 Washington Av., ST LOUIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S THEATER To-Night, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Engagement of the NATURAL IRISH COMEDIAN,

DAN'L SULLY,

IN HIS SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,

DADDY NOLAN!

Saturday Evening and Sunday Matinee, Only Performances of

THE CORNER GROCERY!

SUNDAY NIGHT—Dec. 12—The Great and Only ALVIN JOSLIN.

STANDARD THEATER

Extraordinary Announcement! "Wonderful, But True!" America's Greatest Amusement Enterprise,

REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW!

Positively the Greatest Organization in America. Every Act, Farce and Gesture New. This Monster Entertainment is headed by the

Accepted Now and Forever Champions, the 5 Nelson Family 5!

BOBBY GAYLOR, pre-eminently the Representative Irish Comedy 4—The California Four—4. FIELD and HANSON, the Greatest Musical Team on Earth. Mlle. FORZARDUS, her first appearance in America, surrounded by myriads of her playful pets. ZELENAS, the Human Serpent. Miss FLORENCE MILLER, the Southern Beauty. LORENZO, the Great American Juggler. Miss ADELL WILSON in almost Gymnastions on the revolving globes. PAT REILLY, known from Maine to California.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Every night at 8.

Next Week—THE NIGHT OWLS, in the Great Burlesque ADONIS.

CASINO THEATER,

Fourth street, opposite Southern Hotel.

A. C. PECKHAM, Jr. ..... Proprietor
JAS. R. CHIMOND ..... Manager

MONDAY, DEC. 6, ONE WEEK ONLY.

DONALDSON BROS'. CELEBRITIES!

AND THE TOURIST SPECIALTY CO.

Three hours of continual laughter. Matinees, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 2:00 p. m.; admission only 25c. Evenings, 8:15; admission 25c and 50c.

PICKWICK THEATER,

Thursday Eve., December 9,

Berry Mitchell as Claude Melnotte,

In Bulwer's Beautiful Play,

"THE LADY OF LYONS."

Supported by Miss Ada Bryant and a First-Class Company. Tickets now on sale at Balmer & Weber's Music Store.

OLYMPIC.

TO-NIGHT, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

★ THE MAIN LINE. ★

With the Most Novel and Realistic Scenery Ever Seen on the Modern Stage.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

Buy Your Tickets in Time Over the Main Line. Sunday, December 12—Rice's Evangeline.

POPE'S TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK

Hicks & Sawyer's Colored Minstrels.

The Greatest Company of Genuine Artists Ever Organized.

TOM M'INTYE H., BEN HUNN,

The Famous Comedians.

Grand Vocal Sextette. The Famous Black Nonpareil. Peter Jackson,

The Celebrated Champion Pugilist.

NEXT Sunday—The Rev. [illegible] Keep it Dark.

FOR RENT,

For the HOLIDAY SEASON, the Elegant Store, No.

513 OLIVE STREET,

Formerly occupied by the PROVIDENT SAVINGS.

Apply at Office of Post-Dispatch, 515 and 517 Market St.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Commencing Monday, December 6, 1886, the Comedians,

Robson & Crane,

Aided by a competent dramatic company organized under the direction of Mr. FOSTER ROBINSON.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Nights and at the Saturday Matinee, an adequate production of Shakespeare's

Merry Wives of Windsor

MR. CRANE as SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
MR. ROBSON as MASTER ABRAHAM SLENDER.

Thursday and Friday Nights, the gorgeous production of Shakespeare's

COMEDY of ERRORS!

Robson and Crane as the Two Dromios. Presented in all its original splendor.

Saturday Night—Goldsmith's delightful comedy,

She Stoops to Conquer.

Sunday, Dec. 12—[illegible]

LODGE NOTICES.

LAFAYETTE COUNCIL No. 392 American Legion of Honor. Companions: You are hereby ordered to assemble at hall, southwest corner 9th and Franklin av., Tuesday, December 7, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of late companion, Martin Walters. GEO. GREEN, Commander. 38

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Situation as book-keeper or clerk in any capacity or any kind of employment in which an experienced and trustworthy man is required; first-class testimonials and good reference. Address "Rocket," 3809 Cook av., city. 36

Boys.

WANTED—A boy of 16 wishes a situation as an office-boy or to learn the plumbing trade. Address 1231 N. 16th st. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in a private family who can attend to a furnace and wait on the table; good reference. Address 714 Carr st. 43

WANTED—Situation by an elderly useful man; single; carpenter; understands good care of horses and driving; city or country. P. T., 504 S. 7th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A good notion salesman to travel in Missouri and Kansas; must be experienced in the goods and know the trade thoroughly. Address with reference, Notions, Globe-Democrat office. 54

GAERLER'S shorthand and type-writing school, 919 Olive st.; day and evening sessions. 54

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market sts., St. Louis, Mo. This institution offers the best facilities for giving practical instruction in the commercial and English branches, machine and pencil shorthand, type-writing, etc. Graduates are successful in getting employment. For circulars, address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, President. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—Two first-class jewelers; permanent situation. Address Tauer Bros., Dallas, Texas

WANTED—A machine carver. Apply at the office of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Gutter Company, Main and Park av. 58

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—First-class order cook at new Olive st. restaurant, 915 Olive. 56

Laborers.

WANTED—At once, five laborers, at Western Steel Company, Carondelet; steady work for good men. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A carver at the Mercantile Club. 708

WANTED—Two reliable young men, an all winter's job guaranteed at good pay. Call at 1424 Franklin av. 62

WANTED—A man for housework in hotel; $10 per month and board; German preferred. 3258 S. 14th st. 62

WANTED—Smart, reliable young man to deliver goods and collect money; one living with his parents preferred. People's Publishing House, 108 N. 9th st. 62

WANTED—An honest young man located outside principal cities, to represent, in his own State, an old firm; $70 to $100 per month; references. MANUFACTURER, Sup't Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—Dec. 13, on our lines, four young men to learn telegraphing, to qualify for situations paying $75 to $100. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as copyist; a good penman. Address B 32, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation for two young ladies as saleslady in dry goods or confectionery store, or office work; good references. Call or address A. P., 3002 Rutger st. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class dressmaker to work in family by the day; good fitter and draper. Address E 32, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation by an American widow lady as housekeeper; would not mind one or two children. Address Mrs. L. J., 306 S. Broadway. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by German girl as general house girl in small family; best of reference. Call for Emma Aithoff, 1315 Mullanphy st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Situation as cook in private family. Address A 32, this office. 49

Laundresses.

WANTED—By a woman, place to do washing and ironing first three days of the week. Apply at 911 N. 23d st. 51

WANTED—A first-class laundress would like to get two or three days' work in the week; can give the very best of city references. 2726 Market st. 53

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Saleslady; must have been in business before. 710 Franklin av. 63

WANTED—Two experienced sales ladies in notion store; must speak German. 1603 S. Broadway.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A seamstress at 1337 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—A good girl to sew; apply at once, 807½ O'Fallon st. 69

WANTED—At 202 S. Broadway, experienced seamstress by the day. 69

General Housework.

WANTED—A good German servant girl at 811 N. 15th st. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework. 3336 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A colored girl for general housework at 303 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl from 16 to 17 years old to do general housework. 1920 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; must be able to cook, at 2006 N. 9th st. 66

WANTED—A girl about 16 years old to assist in housework; a good home for a tidy girl. 4413 Delmar av. 66

Laundresses.

WANTED—At Park Laundry, 1211 Pine st., a good ironer. 67

WANTED—A good laundress by the month. Apply at 1804 Lucas place. 67

WANTED—A laundress for plain work. Hotel Glenmore, 1728 Olive st. 67

Cooks.

WANTED—A girl for girl for general housework and cooking, at 1209 Chouteau av

WANTED—An experienced restaurant cook. 1820 S. Broadway; female. Call at once. 68

WANTED—A good plain cook. Apply Tuesday before 12 o'clock. 3121 Olive st.; references required. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Scrub girls at St. James Hotel. 71

WANTED—Dec. 13, on our lines, four young ladies to learn telegraphing, to qualify for situations paying $50 to $90. Apply immediately to Union Telegraph Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator.

WANTED—Ladies to work for us at their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo, painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5170. 71

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to do light work at their homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail, no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN MFG CO., 294 Vine st., Cincinnati, O. 71

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner in silver mine; $30,000 required in slow payments. J. F. DePew, Idaho Springs, Col. 23

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—Twenty-five young ladies at Grand Opera-house Tuesday morning 10 o'clock, stage door.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

11 S. 23D ST.—Three rooms on second floor, unfurnished, for light housekeeping. 13

113 S. 7TH ST.—Furnished front room for rent. 13

201 S. 14TH ST.—Second-story front for two gents or for gent and wife; terms reasonable. 13

205 CENTER ST.—Two rooms, kitchen and cellar. 13

211 N. 8TH ST.—Small furnished room, with gas and bath. 13

512 S. 18TH ST. (near Union Depot)—Two rooms and kitchen, $7.50. 13

908 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly furnished room, without board; fire, gas, etc. 13

927 N. 16TH ST.—Large, pleasant 2d-story front suitable for two gents, $8. 13

1015 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegant furnished front room, first floor to gents or married couple; also single rooms at $1.50 per week. 13

1606 N. 18TH ST.—Three rooms and stable. 13

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly fur. rooms, fire and gas; cheap to good paying tenants. 13

2116 CLARK AV.—Two 2d-story front rooms partially furnished for light housekeeping for young couple in strictly private family; ref. req. 13

FOR RENT—To quiet parties handsomely furnished rooms by the month. Ad. F 31, this office. 13

FOR RENT—The second and third stories of 1515 Washington av.; in perfect repair; bath-room and water on each floor; also a finished basement. Call at 1517. M. W. Willis. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—A flat of three rooms on second floor of house No. 522 S. 23d st., near Randolph st.; in neat order; $16. H. L. CORNET & CO., 13 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—Clemens Flats, northwest corner 11th and Howard sts.; suite of four rooms on first or second floor, in nice order; water, etc.; all paid; at $15. H. L. CORNET & CO., 110 N. 8th st. 13

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1018 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Two-story stone front house, mansard roof, containing eight rooms. Inquire at Jos. Schnaider's Brewing Co., office 2000 Chouteau av. 14

1022 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Two-story stone front house, mansard roof, containing eight rooms. Inquire at Jos. Schnaider's Brewing Co., office, 2000 Chouteau av. 14

FOR RENT—Cheap, 413 Montrose av., six room houses; all conveniences. Apply to J. RYAN, 14 605 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

117 N. 6TH ST.—Two and three stories suitable for light business; well lighted; 30x130. Inquire on premises. 17

423 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegant store-room. Apply next door. 17

FOR RENT—Store No. 420 Washington av.; possession given January 1. Apply to M. D. Dodd, at Brown, Daughaday & Co. 17

FOR RENT—For manufacturing purposes, with steam power, first and second floors and basement of building s. e. cor 8th and Walnut sts., now occupied by my paper bag factory. Apply on premises to James West, Supt. Sam Cupples. 17

FOR RENT,

For the HOLIDAY SEASON, the Elegant Store, No.

513 OLIVE STREET,

Formerly occupied by the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS.

Apply at Office of

Post-Dispatch,

515 and 517 Market St.

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Southeast corner Chambers and Blair av., five two-story brick dwellings, all in good order and well rented; lot 50x110. This property can be bought very cheap as parties want to divide their interests. H. L. CORNET & CO., 110 N. 8th st. 7

SALE under deed of trust by the Sheriff, next Tuesday, at the Court-house, 12 m., No. 2115 Walnut st. Attend sale; will get a bargain.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.

My present residence, 2927 Randolph street, being a well-built double house, as good as new, facing south, warm in winter, cool in summer, situated on the prettiest lawn without exception in the city of St. Louis, 100x136, high and dry, in first-class order, furnace, cemented and grou ed basement, new 3-stalled stable, coach-house, laundry, servants' room, etc., I will lease to a first-class, silk-edged tenant for 3 years, or I will dispose of it at 50 cents on the dollar of original cost, on the very easiest and most liberal terms of payment. Parties only who mean business need apply to D. Crawford, Broadway and Franklin av. 7

REAL ESTATE.

JAMES CUMMISKEY,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 12 North Eighth st.....ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOARDING.

517 WARE AV.—Second-story front, furnished, and first-class board; table boarders accommodated. 18

2026 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room and board; references exchanged. 18

FOR RENT—Second-story front room with breakfast and supper for four gents in strictly private family; gas, base-burner, etc.; terms 34 per week; reference required. Address W 31, this office. 31

ST. JAMES HOTEL will furnish board and room for from $30 to $40 per month; for two in a room, from $60 to $70 per month; four in a room at lower rates. Call and see rooms. 18

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Reliable poor old man wants free lodging for two hours' work daily. 713 N. 6th st. 20

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One black silk mitten left in Olive st. car Sunday. Return to L. E. Munday, 208 N. 6th st., and get reward. 30

LOST—Lady's fur collar, Sunday night, on Union av. or Olive st. road. Finder will be rewarded by sending his address to G. L. G., this office. 30

LOST—A bracelet with pearls, Saturday evening last, between Marion street and the Exposition Building. Liberal reward at 1429 S. 10th st. 30

LOST—A black and white shepherd dog, Friday, December 3; finder will be rewarded by returning same to Wm. Victor, Union Stock Yards. 30

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain between Hickory st., crossing Jefferson av. to Laclede av.; return to 512 and 514 St. Charles st. or 3504 Laclede av. 30

LOST—Saturday evening, pocket-book containing $11, and a little change at or near A. Moll's grocery store; finder will receive suitable reward if returned to Miss Wright, 2714 Chouteau av. 30

LOST—Tuesday afternoon in Union Depot Line car or on the street, a copy-book containing a list of subscribers' names, of no value or use to any one but the owner. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Dixon-Jones Pub. Co., 210-212 Pine st. 30

FOUND—Taken up, cow. Call on Edwin Ward, corner Talcott and Powder st. 30

BOOKS.

WANTED—Books—All kinds bought for cash. Call or send address. Book Exchange, 309 N. 9th. 28

MUSICAL.

PIANOS perfectly tuned, $1. E. A. Benson's music-house, 621 Olive st.

$400 WILL buy Steinway Parlor Grand; take Upright in trade. Ad. D 32, this office. 27

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Office and residence No. 2036 N. 14th st. Female complaints a specialty.

WANTED—All dyspeptics, incurable preferred. Address J. J. F., POFF, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Box sleigh or cutter; strong and cheap. Address, giving price and where can be seen, T 27, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One small horse, do for grocery wagon, $15. Apply at 8 S. 9d st., also 1508 N. 18th st. 13

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—Mrs. N.: Did not see you 12:15 Saturday. Write again and change place. 1

PERSONAL—"You and I:" Watch paper for one week. Will soon see you. "You and I." 1

PERSONAL—A lady of good social standing and 40 years of age would like the acquaintance of a nice gentleman with a view to matrimony. Address C 32, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will lady who answered personal ad. of gent on the 2d as Red Jacket, kindly grant an interview; am interested in the letter. Address G 32, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Young lady desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young gent, object social amusement, can do so by appointing place of interview for Wednesday afternoon or eve. Ad. F 32, this office.

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M.D., 1422 Olive st., electro-magnetic hand baths, and baths of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen. Baths are a necessity and a luxury. Patrons can have choice of male or female assistants. 1

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

G. S. VAN WAGONER, Attorney-at-Law, Roe Building, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Pine st., rooms 407 and 408, 510 Pine st., St. Louis. 74

IF you need a suit of clothes call and see the fine misfits at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 315 Locust st. 74

TAKE home to your wife an oyster loaf—25c. W. G. Milford, 209 N. 6th. 54

DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure, operations safe and sure. All branches of dentistry practiced at lowest prices. Office 517 Olive st. 74

Santa Claus AND masquerade costumes, wigs and beards for rent. A. Fueger, 606, 521 Walnut st., People's Theater.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 925 Olive st.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Dossen, practical and competent midwife; business strictly confidential; attended to, with board; charges reasonable. 115 S. 14th st.

PROF. LAREDO, the great astrologer and fortune-teller, is unsurpassed in his profession. His advice insures success in all private or business affairs; gives luck in speculations, lottery, races, stocks, option-deals, lawsuits, divorces, contested wills, journeys, etc.; unites those separated, causes speedy marriages, finds lost, stolen or buried property, prevents all accidents. Treats all diseases spiritually. Send for his infallible cure for drunkenness and morphium-habit healing balm and Complexion solution. Numerous medals from the crowned heads of Europe. 915 N. 16th, bet. Franklin av. and Wash.

MRS. G. LUBY, the great fortune-teller, mother of Mrs. Wilcus, can be consulted on business, love and matrimony; tells name and age of sweetheart and future husband; removes family troubles. 502 N. 15th st., between St. Charles st. and Washington av.

MRS. LOUISE SABINE, the great and unequalled fortune-teller, clairvoyant and astrologer, gives positively successful advice in all matters of love, matrimony, business, lucky numbers, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce, speculations, etc. She unites friends and lovers; causes speedy marriages, removes family troubles, recovers stolen, missing or buried property; treats spiritually all diseases; female complaints a specialty; positive cure of drunkenness guaranteed. 811 N. 15th st., near Franklin av. 74

FOUND AT LAST!

One who is above all challenged fortune-tellers in the world. Twenty reasons why Mrs. C. Wilcus is the greatest of all fortune-tellers. Because she removes all evil influences from lovers, friends, enemies or relations. She tells your name in full. Ladies their maiden name, if married. Name of your future husband or wife. Date of your marriage. Day or death of your husband, friend or self. She tells your complete past. Your present life. Your complete future. Recovers stolen property. Causes the separated together in nine days. Secures situations for the unemployed. Changes bad luck to good. Causes speedy marriages; tells the numbers to play. Tells names of horses and numbers sure to win in every race. Upward and downward tendency of stocks. Gives advice in all troubles. Predicts future events months before they happen. Tells you the future in every business transaction. She gives you the correct advice when in trouble of any kind. She gives you a complete history of your enemies and makes them your friends. She tells you everything pertaining to your life from the cradle to the grave. Mrs. Wilcus uses no cards. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Read the following concerning her magic charms in working charms: Mrs. Wilcus is without an equal. To be convinced she advises you to send for her new 52-PAGE BOOK, free of charge, also a few testimonials of the 3, 7, 9 and 21 days' charms. These are the wonder of the world.

Mrs. Wilcus can only be found at her office, 1400 Olive. As evidence of her greatness, Mrs. C. Wilcus received a gold medal from the ladies of this city in 1884, and of Chicago in 1885, besides hundreds of other testimonials from her many lady friends. If you wish to see the truest and greatest of all fortune-tellers give her a call. Rich and poor are all treated alike. Mrs. Wilcus also writes fortunes for those who cannot visit her, and for those who are out of the city. Mrs. Wilcus sells all medicines prepared by C. Janes for Rheumatism, Colds, Catarrh, Hair Restoratives, and a balm for beautifying the complexion. Any lady's toilet is complete without it. Also sells the celebrated Janes' Liver Pad—good for all inwardly diseases. Come early to avoid the rush.

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fair and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Fornie & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amt; lowest rates; bus. conf. 813 Morgan st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000, $10,000, $15,000, $5,000 at 6 per cent on city real estate; 305 Olive st. John Lady. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

MONEY LOANED on furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brokers need not call. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 913 Chestnut st. 31

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—One of the best United States patents ever invented; every school child must have it; good investment; good reasons given for selling. Address S 30, this office. 2

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first-class restaurant, well furnished. Address Box 1045, Springfield, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—Ranch—A good ranch of 2,000 acres in Southwest Missouri, Vernon County, fourteen miles southwest of Nevada and twenty miles southeast of Fort Scott; well watered, and one mile and a quarter from Missouri Pacific Railroad; well adapted for cattle or horses; improvements all new; good two-story house, two large barns, double corn cribs and other outbuildings; a good young orchard and all kinds of small fruit; fenced in eleven different fields and pastures 400 acres in cultivation; 125 acres of meadow. If not sold by January 1, 1887, will lease. Call on or address Joseph Ream, Moundville, Vernon County, Mo. 4

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A DAIRY, ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS, doing a first-class profitable business, situated about 3 miles from the Court-house; a No. 1 route, with two good milk wagons, two block wagons, four horses, twenty-two healthy cows (all good milkers), milk cans, good pasturage and water, and all other conveniences for carrying on a profitable dairy business. Rent of place, only $25 per month, including large and comfortable six-room house. Poor health only reason for selling. Will sell for half its value if sold at once. Address O 40, this office. 4

STORAGE.

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 8

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored, money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 84

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, carriages, trunks, etc.; inspection solicited; reduced rates; careful moving, packing and shipping, etc. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1009 Olive st. 82

STORAGE.

Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, Boxes, Etc.

Stored on the best terms; cheapest, safest, best and most convenient in city. An Hemlad warehouse receipt given; money advanced if desired; packing and shipping, furniture, pianos, pictures, glass and queensware a specialty; moving done at low rates, with care, at our large fire-proof warehouse.

WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1000 and 1008 Morgan st. 81

LADIES' PENNYROYAL PILLS.

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and only Genuine. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's English; take no other, or send 4c (stamps) for particulars in return mail. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—10 bushels, $1; 21 bushels, $2; by the load, 2240c. T. F. Carroll, 2021 Franklin av. Send postal.

COAL—10 bushels, $1; 21 bushels, $2; by the load, 2240c. Jas. F. Dockery, 511 N. 8th st.; send postal. 5

FOR SALE—At 2305 Walnut, parlor heating stove, Westminster, nearly new. 5

FOR SALE—Jersey Holstein cow, 4 years old; will calf in two weeks; a splendid family cow; deep milker. Ap. at E. W. Greene, 213 N. Broadway. 5

HALL'S Reliable Coal Market, 2137 Morgan st.; sold in quantities to suit from $1 up. Send postal. 5

SINGER Sewing Machines from $5 to $12, all in perfect order at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av 5

ON TIME PAYMENTS,

At cash prices; no charges, no interest; everything to furnish a house. People's Furniture, Carpet and Stove Co., 208, 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. 5

The Easiest Time Payment House in the City.

GEO. J. FRITSCH

FURNITURE, STOVE AND CARPET CO.

Parlor Suit, bedroom sets, bed lounges, springs, mattresses, cooking and heating stoves, hanging lamps, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, curtains, oil paintings and everything to housekeeping in great varieties always on hand. Special bargains to parties going to housekeeping. Largest stock and lowest prices. Give us a call and don't forget the Nos.

1509 to 1515 S. Broadway.

O. K. COAL dealer delivers nine bushels of good coal to any part of building for $1; sells 2 and 4-horse loads at lowest market price. Office, 922 N. 12th st. C. F. Wuesteney, Prop. 5

FINE MASTIFF DOGS,

A whole kennel of them for sale cheap from the well-known Flora. Apply forthwith. 1205 Chouteau av.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE—Office St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, No. 718 Chestnut st., St. Louis, December 3, 1886.—The regular annual election for thirteen directors of this association, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1886, at the office of this association, 718 Chestnut st. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m.

CHAS. GREEN, President.

FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carondelet Gas Light Company, for the election of four (4) directors to serve for the ensuing two (2) years, will be held at their office, No. 7020 S. Broadway, Carondelet, now St. Louis, on Monday, December 6, 1886, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. LIONBERGER, President.

HENRY C. SCOTT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., December 4, 1886.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon January 4, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering in this city, one (1) wheel mule to weigh not less than twelve hundred (1,200) pounds, nor less than seventeen (16) nor more than seventeen (17) hands high, and two (2) saddle mules, to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds, each, not less than fifteen (15) nor more than sixteen (16) hands high, all to be not less than four (4) nor more than nine (9) years old, strong, stout, compact animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to harness and suitable in every respect for the transportation service of the army.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Mules," and addressed to the undersigned.

C. W. FOSTER, Quartermaster, U. S. A. Depot Quartermaster.

WHEREAS, Carl F. Haehner and Christine, his wife, by their deed of trust dated May 14, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 707, page 60, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in block No. 309, west, of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, commencing at a point in the south line of Hock street, one hundred and thirty feet west of its intersection with the west line of North Broadway; thence running westwardly along the said south line of Dock street fifty-six feet and one inch; thence northwardly ten feet; thence westwardly along the south line of Dock street twenty-seven feet and eleven inches; thence southwardly ninety feet, to a point thence eastwardly eighty-four feet; thence northwardly eighty feet to the place of beginning. And whereas, the covenants of said deed as to taxes and insurance have not been complied with, now, at the request of the legal holder of, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will offer the above denoted property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house in said city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886,

for purpose of said trust.

PHILLIP BURG, Trustee.

St. Louis, November 20, 1886.

A POSITIVE Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1873. One box will cure in four days or less the most obstinate case.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

No Nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars sent for circular.

P. O. Box 1533.

J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John St., New York. CURE.

Only Star of Hope,

A POSITIVE CURE. NO BALSAM CAPAVIA OR OILS. TASTELESS. NO ODOR. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.25 Per Bottle.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on least scientific principles. Safely. Privately.

Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, invited and strictly confidential.

A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

200 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful prescriptions, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, when not, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of follies and excesses, the philosophy of reproduction and many more. Those marrying contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, paper cover, 25c. Address Dr. W. Whittier,

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

The explorer, Ludwig Wolff, just returned from the Kongo, reports the discovery in the Sankouroun region of many tribes of dwarfs, measuring less than four feet in heights. They are good tempered and agile little fellows. They are known as the Batonas, and Wolff says, confirm the conjectures of Herodotus and Aristotle regarding the existence of a dwarf race in Africa.

GOTHAM'S BLUE LAW.

THE REPRESSION OF THE SABBATH-BREAKING TENDENCIES OF NEW YORKERS.

How the Police Enforced the Blue Law—Several Arrests Made—No Open Violations of the Law—"Runners-in" Stationed Outside by Storekeepers—A "Religious" Illustrated Lecture on Spiritualism Suppressed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The much detested Sunday blue law was yesterday taken from the shelf, where it has reposed a dead letter for the past three years, and it was put in force for the repression of the Sabbath-breaking tendencies of New Yorkers. Orders were issued to the several precinct commanders, and after much conning of the code and burnishing up of the discretionary powers, the members of the "finest" concentrated their energies upon determining the line of demarkation between necessary and unnecessary traffic. The police opinion is that the movement worked beautifully. Other opinions differ widely, but all are united in declaring the law to be an unmitigated nuisance and that as enforced yesterday it works great injustice. Several arrests were made, proving the vigilance of the patrolmen and many more would have been made but for the fact that the police saw no open violation of the law. But, nevertheless, any one requiring an article of wear found no difficulty in purchasing the same. The enterprising merchants of the East Side read the law carefully Saturday night and then put their heads together and schemed. The schemers read with satisfaction that the police would not resort to strategy to entrap the Sabbath-breakers; that only an open violation of the law would receive attention. A plan was at once hit upon and was operated yesterday with more success than the little side-door attachment to the average saloon.

"RUNNERS-IN"

were stationed on the street for the double purpose of soliciting custom and giving timely warning of the approach of the police. Would-be purchasers were informed by them of the choicest stock inside the store, and the busy clerk within was informed of the approach of a policeman by three gentle taps on the door. The effect of the taps was marvellous. In an instant the door was locked and the customer was hustled behind a convenient partition that effectually shielded him from the eyes of the passing minion of the law.

The POST-DISPATCH reporter was unwittingly let into the secret by a Baxter street dealer in clothing and other minor commodities.

"You need a pair of overshoes," said the polite salesman to the reporter passed. "Step inside, we have a large assortment inside".

"Is not this a violation of the law?" asked the reporter.

"What!" exclaimed the young man in surprise, edging towards the door and tapping gently on the glass. Before the sound of the taps had died away the noise of the key grating in the lock behind the portal told the parties within, and the pulling-in continued. "No, sir, we are closed. We do no business on Sunday. Try the door yourself," at the same time vigorously pushing in the door to emphasize his assertion.

Other enterprising merchants were less careful. Many lighted up their establishments and displayed their goods. In these stores the entrance to the interior was followed by the lowering of curtains inside the windows and the doors and the locking of the latter. Circumstantial evidence of the violation of the code was the result, and the actual breaking of the law was difficult to detect. The patrolmen were elevated above their ordinary position by the new movement. They had been taught to see arrests where the open violation was not a "work of necessity or charity," and they were to judge for themselves.

NO OPEN VIOLATION.

"How has the law been observed along your beat?" asked the reporter of a Bowery policeman.

"Very nicely; no violation at all that I could see. Some people got out of a story with his laundry this morning, but the place was closed right away."

"Did you consider that a violation of the law?"

"Well, you see, he did not buy anything. He did not have any clean collars, so his laundry was a necessity. See?"

Superintendent Newell of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Line had fire in his eye, notwithstanding the weather, when he marched up the steps of the Police Headquarters yesterday morning and told the Commissioner that the police had violated the snow plow. He subsequently afterwards Superintendent Greene of the Street Cleaning Department complained by telephone that zealous officers were interfering with his men. Capt. Guyer then sent out the following order:

"To all: You will not interfere with the railroad companies or cleaning departments in removing snow from the tracks or streets. This is a work of necessity, but the work must be performed in the manner laid down in Section 26, Penal Code."

In the upper districts there were few if any violations. In the Twentieth Precinct, where it is complained by W. H. Lawless, a member of the Early-closing Society, which embraces Sunday-closing in its category of things desired, that he had gathered evidence against several dealers by purchasing goods in person, the Sergeant would make no arrests on his complaint. It is understood that he will not prefer charges against the Sergeant. Abraham Lyons, a shoe store, No. 10 Baxter street, was open yesterday, and he was doing a brisk business when Policeman Naum, who needed a pair of overshoes, entered. After making the purchase he

MADE LYONS A PRISONER

who gave bail at the Tombs. Policeman Barry of the Eldridges Street Station distinguished himself arresting Bernard Ottoman, a dealer in household goods, at No. 32 Ludlow street. Barry arrested him for exposing goods. As there are several large saloons doing business in the vicinity, Justice Gorman discharged the accused. Two barbers were arraigned before Justice Gorman for keeping their shops open on Sunday. Justice Gorman turned to the policeman who made the arrests and said: "I am instructed by Superintendent Murray desires to make a test case so far as barbers are concerned; if that is so it should be made with some wealthy barber who can afford to have a lawyer, and not with one of these poor fellows who have not $5 in the world except what they earn by the day. I shall remain in court an hour or two to give the policemen an opportunity to make an arrest of some barber who can better afford the expense. You are both discharged," he said to the prisoners.

BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.

Charles Jantzen, a butcher, was arraigned yesterday charged with selling food products. He was discharged as the time limit for such sales had not expired when the arrests were made. John Wagner, a grocer, served customers after 10 o'clock and was held in $50 bail to answer.

SUPPRESSING A SHOW.

Capt. Clinchy of the East Second Street Station had one Sunday evening show announced for his precinct last night, but he prevented it in the most pronounced Puritan fashion. The show in question was to have been at the Academy of Music, and in the big posters was announced as "The Indescribable Phenomenon, Miss Anna Fay of London, and her Company of English Mediums in a Religious Illustrated Lecture on Spiritualism." Miss Fay is the same wee bit of femininity who, for a dozen years past, has been going up and down the land in Europe, Asia and the American continent, puzzling people with the old tricks and startling manifestations which she delighted in. A policeman on duty at the Academy during the Pattei concert last Wednesday evening saw Miss Fay's circulars, which he took to the station-house. Capt. Clinchy had read the letter to Mayor Grace upon Sunday observance, so without more ado he went to the office of the counsel to the corporation and placed the programme before him for an opinion. It came Saturday. Assistant Wickes found, he said, no difference between the performance as outlined on the bill and that given by H. G. Cooke, in the Standard Theater, in the spring of 1880. Judge Donohue had decided that he could not enjoin the police from stopping Cooke's performance. Mr. Wickes thought the same ruling would cover Miss Fay's case, and so when, at 11 o'clock yesterday, her manager, Mr. Pingree, was busy upon the stage fixing it for the religious performance of the evening, he was visited by Capt. Clinchy and notified that no entertainment could go on. Miss Fay was promptly informed and started out to influence the authorities. She called upon Superintendeat Murray, but he referred her back to Capt. Clinchy who explained to her that perhaps Mayor Grace could give her some comfort. To the residence of the Mayor, she then went and for two hours or more the medium and the Mayor discussed the situation. Of course, the Mayor could do nothing, but he did give his visitor a verbal message to Capt. Clinchy telling that officer, if he could find a similar performance going on at the same time, he was to treat all alike. While all this was going on the Academy of Music was being lighted, the doors had been opened and the seats were filling up with people of this life, anxious to know of the life beyond.

THE POLICE ON HAND.

Capt. Clinchy was an early visitor

A CONTINUED RUSH, GRAND SUCCESS of GLOBE REDUCTION SALE

Thousands of Children's Heavy Suits and Overcoats reduced to 95c; Boys' Finer Suits and Overcoats reduced to $3.50 and $3.75; thousands of Men's Heavy Melton Overcoats reduced to $1.65; Men's Good Fur Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats reduced to $4 and $4.75; thousands of Men's Heavy Winter Suits reduced to $2.95, $3.65 and $4.95; Men's $25 Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats reduced to $12.50 and $15; Nobby Flannel Waists, 25 cents; Boys' All-Wool Red Flannel Underwear, 25 cents; Knee Pants, 20 cents; Jersey Caps, 5 cents; Nobby Polo and Tam O'Shanter Caps, 10 cents; Men's and Boys' Good Hats and Caps, 25 and 50 cents; Men's fine $3 Stiff Hats, $1.50; and everything else proportionately low in the GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

THOUSANDS OF SHOE-BUYERS

ASTONISHED.—$25,000 worth of Boots and Shoes, the Bankrupt Stock of Torlina & Weber, bought at Sheriff's sale, is now going at 25 cents off on every dollar.

GLOBE, 705 TO 713 FRANKLIN AV.

Largest Shoe and Clothing Establishment in the West. Open until 9 p. m.; Saturdays until 11 p. m.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. DE FREYCINET POSITIVELY DECLINES TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE.

A New Cabinet to Be Formed by M. Floquet—The Bulgarian Muddle—The Sultan Favors Prince Nicholas—M. Somoff's Big Claim—A Government Scandal at Vienna—Massacre of a Garrison in Africa—Foreign News.

PARIS, December 6.—A desire is evinced on all sides that M. De Freycinet remain in office. His refusal to continue is supposed to indicate fears of European complications. M. De Freycinet dined with President Grevy Saturday evening. The President will not at present receive visits from other political leaders. At a conservative meeting to-day, the dissolution of the Ministry was advocated.

M. FLOQUET CABINET MAKING.

La Paix says it is semi-officially announced that M. Floquet is willing and ready to form a Ministry. The same paper publishes a list of the probable members of the new Cabinet.

THE LEFT'S DECISION.

A committee appointed from the three groups forming the Party of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies, to formulate a programme for the whole party, has decided in favor of the party giving common supports in the future to the Cabinet and to abandon making further representations to President Grevy or Prime Minister de Freycinet.

Bulgaria.

SOMOFF'S MODEST CLAIM.

SOFIA, December 6.—M. Somoff, Secretary of the Russian Consul here, claims from the National Bank here $140,000 as occupation indemnity. The claim is admitted, but the bank refuses to recognize Somoff's authority since the rupture of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Russia.

THE SULTAN FAVORS PRINCE NICHOLAS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 6.—The Porte has issued a circular to the powers to the effect that the Sultan assents to the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for Bulgarian throne, and invites the powers to co-operate for a speedy settlement of the Bulgarian question.

Austria.

A GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

VIENNA, December 6.—Advertisements recently appeared in German papers, offering to sell Austrian Government appointments by private contract. The police inquired into the matter and found the advertiser, who declared that he had acted for Herr Borutzky, director of the Postal Savings Bank. Borutzky denied the charge and instituted proceedings against his accuser. Borutzky has since been pensioned and the prosecution has been dropped and the matter hushed up.

Africa.

A GARRISON MASSACRED.

TRIPOLI, December 6.—A number of Tuaregs have captured the fortress at Ghat, in the Sahara, and massacred 100 members of the garrison.

The Dominion.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONDEMNED.

MONTREAL, December 6.—The Rev. Father Rhueman preached yesterday in St. Bridget's Church on the labor question. He said that although the church fully recognized the necessity of association among Catholic youth, Catholics should cling to the associations approved by the church and should shun those condemned by the church. The Knights of Labor were controlled by the Free Masons, and Free Masonry was condemned by the church. One of the greatest objections to the Knights of Labor was that the association recruited its members in the same fashion as did the secret societies and kept them bound down to secrecy by an oath. The faithful, he said, were bound to obey the Holy Father. The United States clergy approving the order was no reason why the Canadian clergy should approve it. He said the fruits of the Knights of Labor policy had been evinced by strikes at Chicago and elsewhere, resulting in damage of property and loss of life. He held that the owners of manufactories and mines of labor were masters in their own establishments, and that the workmen should have no right to dictate to their employer. He appealed to the faithful to break from the order and to use their power to prevent their friends from joining it. If the principles of the Knights of Labor ever were to obtain a hold on the people it would destroy both faith and religion in Canada.

CHILDREN'S nobby Jersey suits reduced to $4 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

A Queer Explanation of a Curious Transaction—Notes and Gossip.

Ever since City Attorney Alexander Flannigan confessed judgment in the Circuit Court in favor of the Board of School Trustees for $79,984, there has been considerable interest manifested as to the real reasons for this remarkable action of the counsel in the matter. When judgment was confessed it was stipulated that the money was to be collected out of the revenue of the next fiscal year. As is well known $79,984 would be about one-half of the entire revenue, and consequently the city government would hardly have sufficient funds at its disposal to pay current expenses. Another reason for astonishment is that the Council has expended nearly $5,000 in fighting the Launtz case, which involves the point as to whether the city as the Board of Trustees is rightfully entitled to the drawshop license, and the case is now in the Appellate Court on the eve of being decided. It is stated that the confession of a judgement in favor of the trustees for the full amount is a scheme to tie up the incoming government in case the present administration is defeated at the spring election, and if the faction in power at present should be triumphant it is said to be all arranged that the proceedings will be set aside at the instigation of the trustees, the majority of whom are partisans of the present administration.

A man named L. P. Warren was arrested Saturday night for peddling bogus butter and taken to Springfield last evening by Deputy United States Marshal Renshaw.

The City Council will meet to-morrow morning in regular session.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 277 of the A. O. U. W. have rented Jackeisch's Hall for future meetings. Wednesday evening a meeting will be held for the annual election of officers. The new Cahokia bridge will be open for traffic in a couple of days.

Great Excitement.

Torlina & Weber's bankrupt stock of boots and shoes, 25 cents off on every dollar this week at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Vessel and Crew Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., December 6.—The schooner Edith, from St. Pierre for Langland, was lost Sunday on a reef near Miquelon Island. All the crew, numbering thirteen, perished. The vessel was loaded with provisions for the winter supply of Miquelon.

* * * * Male weakness and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Gas Blower Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 6.—Thomas H. Harry, who blew out the gas in Taylor's Hotel, Friday night, died in the Jersey City Hospital, this morning, from the effects of inhaling the gas. He was a large cattle raiser in Winnemucca, Nev., to which place he went many years ago, having come from England. Mr. Harry was en route to England on a visit to friends at the time of his death.

MEN'S heavy winter suits reduced to $2.95; men's fine corkscrew and cassimere suits reduced to $4.95 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT.

The Judges Hand Down a Batch of Fifty Opinions This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 6.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the following opinions, fifty in number, were handed down:

BY CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY.

State, appellant, vs. E. Morse, respondent, Knox Circuit; affirmed.

Harvey et al. respondent, vs. City of St. Louis, appellant; reversed and remanded.

Radcliffe, respondent, vs. Iron Mountain Railroad, Scott Circuit; affirmed.

State ex rel. Sitzer, respondent, vs. Wabash Railroad Company, appellant, Gentry Circuit; reversed.

John Hill, respondent, vs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Company, appellant, Iron Circuit; reversed and remanded.

State, respondent, vs. Ed. Kent, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed. Kent was indicted for advertising a lottery scheme and sentenced to six months in the St. Louis Jail.

State vs. John H. Jump, appellant, Polk Circuit; affirmed.

St. Joe Fire and Marine Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Cyrus Leland, respondent; reversed and remanded.

George W Foster, respondent, vs. Iron Mountain Railroad Company; Mississippi Circuit; reversed and remanded.

State vs. H. J. Emerson, appellant; Wayne Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Wyatt vs. Dunn; Buchanan Circuit; affirmed.

BY JUDGE NORTON.

Estes, appellant, vs. Owen, repondent; Buchanan Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Wilson, assignee, plaintiff in error, vs. Benedict, et. al., defendants in error; Jackson Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Shuler, plaintiff in error, vs. Iron Mountain Railroad, appellant, B Benger Circuit; reversed.

Kerr, appellant, vs. Drew, respondent, Knox Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Myers et al., respondent. vs Drew, appellant, Knox Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Charles F. Chouteau, et al, respondents, vs. Ed S. Rowse, appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

State, respondent, vs. Eben Jackson, appellant, Jasper Circuit; affirmed.

W. B. Giddings, plaintiff in error, vs. Phoenix Insurance Company, defendant in error, Andrew Circuit; affirmed.

Wm. E. Mushlhausen, et al, respondent, vs. St. Louis Railway Company, appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

City of St. Louis, appellant, vs. Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, respondent, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

State, respondent, vs. Thomas Bradley, appellant, Greene Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Nancy Donahue, respondent, vs. Iron Mountain Railway, appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

State ex rel. Holmes et al., petitioners, vs. Daniel Dillon, respondent; writ denied and petition dismissed.

Catherine Reando et al., respondent, vs. V. B. Mospley, administrator, appellant, Jefferson Circuit; affirmed.

France & Hunter, appellants, vs. Emma Evans et al., respondents, Worth Circuit; affirmed.

BY JUDGE GANTT.

Fred Dollman, respondent, vs Theodore Munson, appellant, Jefferson Circuit; affirmed.

Harrison, administrator, appellant, vs. J. Crawford James et al., respondent, Jackson Circuit; reversed and remanded.

BY JUDGE SHERWOOD.

State, respondent, vs. John P. Tice, appellant, Polk Circuit; reversed and remanded.

The W Yale, respondent, vs. Iron Mountain Railway Company, appellant, Wayne Circuit; affirmed.

Ed Brown, appellant, vs. Ben J. Bowen, respondent; affirmed.

State, plaintiff in error, vs. G. W. Arnold, Scott Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Charter Oak Insurance Co., respondent, vs. Robert Cummings, appellant; affirmed.

Lewis Lewis, respondent, vs. Jno. R. Shepley, appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

State vs. Grisham, appellant, Scott County; affirmed.

E. M. Duff, respondent. vs. J. D. Wilson, appellant, Morgan Circuit; reversed and remanded.

BY JUDGE BLAND.

Arthur M. Allen, respondent, vs. August G. Kennedy, appellant, Charlton Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Joseph W. Carson, respondent, vs. D. W. Hughes, appellant, Andrain Circuit; affirmed.

State ex rel. Horstkotte vs. Board of Health of St. Louis, St. Louis Circuit Court; appeal dismissed.

State, respondent, vs. J. W. Beatty, appellant, Jackson Circuit; affirmed.

James A. Spurlock, plaintiff in error, vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Morgan Circuit; affirmed.

State of Missouri, respondent, vs. Peter Hyan, appellant; Chris Ian Circuit. Defendant was indicted for killing Claude E. Matthews. The defendant was, at the time of the killing, about 12 years of age. The judgment of the lower court was affirmed and the execution set for Friday, January 14.

State, respondent, vs. J. W. Beatty, appellant, Jackson Circuit; judgment affirmed.

A. Musgrove, respondent, vs. Gabriel Mott, appellant, Clark Circuit; affirmed.

M. D. Lewis, administrator, appellant, vs. Conrad Schwenn, respondent, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

M. L. Sullivan, respondent, vs. Mary C. Donnell, appellant, Jackson Circuit; affirmed.

Michael Chance, respondent, vs. William Davis, et al., appellant, Nodaway Circuit; reversed and remanded.

Eli Keene, appellant, vs. Wm. Schnedler, et al., respondent, St. Louis Court of Appeals; judgment of the Court of Appeals reversed, remittitur entered as directed, and judgment for residue of the land.

John K. Cummings, respondent, vs. the City of St. Louis, et al., appellant, St. Louis Court of Appeals; affirmed.

The court adjourned till December 20, 1886.

THE COLE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

The Cole County Circuit Court met to-day. There is a full docket, and several important cases are set for hearing during the term.

The Joplin Lead Company filed articles of association in the Secretary of State's office this morning; capital stock, $10,000.

D. E. Holliday was appointed Surveyor of Howell County, vice J. D. Brown, deceased.

500 OVERCOATS for boys up to 17 years reduced to $1.50; 2,000 nobby suits and overcoats for big boys reduced to $3.50 and $5 in the great reduction sale at the

GLOBE, 705-713 Franklin avenue.

A Heavy Snow Fall.

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 6.—Snow has fallen almost continuously since Saturday morning, and now measures fifteen inches in depth. This is the heaviest fall since 1873. No street-cars have run since yesterday.

PERSONS who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago, and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment; it will banish pain and subdue inflammation.

The McQuade Trial.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The business of obtaining a jury for the trial of ex-"Boodle" Alderman McQuade was continued to-day in the Court of General Sessions.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

GIVES SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

DR. O. W. WEEKS, Marion, O., says: "Its use is followed by results satisfactory both to patient and physician."

In the debate Saturday in the German Reichstag on the septennate military bill after the Center, or opposition, had announced it could not support the septennate as a permanent principle, Count Von Moltke, the venerable Field Marshal, made an address, in which, amid great excitement, he declared that as long as a spirit exists in France for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine Germany must be prepared to fight. His speech was loudly applauded. The subsequent debate proved favorable to the Government.

Yesterday Wm. O'Brien was addressing a meeting in Cork, Ireland, when the crowd began stoning the police, who tried to disperse the throng and failed. Then reinforcements were secured, but the Mayor appeared on the scene and said he would not permit the police to charge the people. The Chief of Police said his men would protect themselves, and the Mayor retired. Later in the night there was severe rioting and many persons were injured by bayonet thrusts.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD. JOHN H. BLESSING.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,

No. 307 Olive St.

We make a specialty of dividend-paying mining stocks. We execute orders in all mining stocks that have a market value. Small Hopes, Great Hopes and Adams bought and sold.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, December 6, 11 a.m.—The stock market opened strong and very active this morning, advances over Saturday's closing's final figures ranging from ⅛ to ¾ per cent generally, while Canada Southern was up 1⅛. The prominently active stocks were Canada Southern, Union Pacific, St. Paul and East Tennessee. The general market was feverish and somewhat irregular, but generally steady, but later became rather heavy. Canada Southern made a further advance of 2½ per cent, the greater part of which was afterward lost. Richmond & West Point also displayed decided weakness and lost 1 per cent. At 11 o'clock the market is active and steady.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Noon.—Money is quiet at 6 per cent. Bar silver, $1. The stock market after 11 o'clock became decidedly heavy throughout the list, Lackawanna showing most weakness, though loses were for fractions only. The Norfolk & Western stock were the only exceptions to the rule, being very strong, the common advancing 2¾ and the preferred ⅞ per cent. There was a marked decrease in the amount of business done toward noon, and at that time the market is moderately active and generally heavy. Government securities: 5s, 100½; 4s, coupon, 129½; 4½s, coupons 110¼; Pacific 6s, of '95, 124½.

BOSTON, December 6.—Mexican bonds, 4s, 85½@85¾; 7s, 87@87½; scrip, 14⅜@14½; common, 70@80.

LONDON, December 6, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 100⅜ for money and 101⅛ for the account.

4 p. m.—Consols closed at 101 1-16 for money, and at 101⅛ for the account.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whitaker, bankers and brokers, 121 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Canada Southern	69½	70⅜	69⅛	69⅞
Canadian Pacific	71	71⅛	69⅝	69⅝
Central New Jersey	53	54	52½	53⅜
Central Pacific	30	30	29½	29⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	54	54	53	53½
do pfd				
C., R. I. & P.	127⅜			127⅜
C., B. & Q.	137¾	137¾	136⅜	137
C., M. & St. P.	96¼	96	95⅛	95⅛
C., M. & St. P. com	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
Del., Lack. & West.	143⅝	143⅝	142⅜	142⅜
Del. & Hudson	106	106	105⅛	105⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
East Tenn. com	35⅛	35⅝	35	35
East Tenn. pfd	78½	81½	78½	79⅜
Erie common	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
Erie pfd	78	78	77	77
Erie 2d mtg. bond	102⅜	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Houston & Texas				
Illinois Central				
Ind., B. & West	20			20
Lake Shore	100⅜	100⅜	99⅛	99⅜
Louisville & Nashville	64⅜	64⅜	63⅝	64
Michigan Central	98	98⅛	98	98
Missouri Pacific	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜
M., K. & T.	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼
Manhattan Elevated	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜	163⅜
N. Y. & New Eng.	64	64⅛	63¾	63⅞
New York Central	116⅜	116⅜	116	116⅛
N. Pacific com	31⅛	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜
do pfd	65¾	65¾	65½	65½
Ohio Southern				
Oregon Trans	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛
Ohio & Miss. Co	109⅜	109⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Ohio & M. com	33⅜	34⅛	32⅜	32⅜
Pacific Mail	55½	56	54½	54⅝
Phila. & Reading	49⅝	50	48⅝	49
Pullman Palace Car	142⅜			142⅜
St. Paul & Duluth com	62¾			62¾
do pfd				
St. L. & S. F. com				
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	116			116
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd				
St. P. M. & Man				
Texas & Pacific	26½	26⅝	26	26⅛
Texas & Pacific Income				
Union Pacific	66⅝	67	66⅜	66⅜
Wab., St. L. & P.	24¼	24⅝	22⅞	23¼
do pfd	41⅜	41⅜	40	40
Western U. T. Co.	78⅜	78¾	78	78⅛
West Shore Bonds	103¾	103¾	103½	103½

ENGLISH CONSOLS—Cash—Opening, 101 1-16; closing, 101 1-16.

ENGLISH CONSOLS—Account—Opening, 101⅛; closing, 101⅛.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	WHEN DUE.	INTEREST PAYABLE.	BID.	ASK.
3 ⅁ cent bonds		M. A. N. & F.	100⅜	100⅝
4½ ⅁ cent bonds	1891	J. A. O. & M.	111⅜	112⅛
4 ⅁ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	122½	123½

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	101⅛	103
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1903	Jan. and July	102⅜	103⅜
City 5s sterling, 10-20s	1900	June and Dec	103⅜	104½
City 6s	1900	Jan. and July	109	110
City 6s currency	1886–87	Various	101⅛	102
City 6s gold	1892–93	Various	110¾	111
City 6s sterling	1896	June and Dec	117	118
City 6s water	1887	June and Dec	101⅛	102
City 6s water	1890	June and Dec	107⅜	108½
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	110	110
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec	110⅜	111½
County 6s gold	1895–1905	Various	117	118
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	123	125

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug	104⅛	104½
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	114	115
Mo. Pac. 3d m 7s	1891	Jan. and July	111	112
Mo. Pac. 3d	1905	May and Nov.	122¾	123
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July	117	117½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	Feb. and Aug	108	113⅛
K. P. 2d m 6s	1895	Jan. and July	110	111⅛
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104⅛	105½
K. P. Consols	1910	May and Nov.	98½	99
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug	113	113⅜

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearings	$3,218,167
Balances	551,368

Mining Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
Granite	$250	$01 00
Small Hopes	6 50	8 75
Adams	6 25	6 50
Sheridan	2 25	2 50
Peacock	2 40	2 60
Yavapai	80	85
Mexican Improvement	1 90	2 00
Ideal	1 15	1 20
Laclede		60
Lamartine	05	10
West Granite		1 20
Hope	46 00	

COMMERCE.

PLAYING FOR A BREAK.

Scalpers Selling Wheat and Good Men Buying—Corn Uninteresting—Pork Nervous.

By Telegraph from Jones, McCormick & Kennett Chicago, to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, December 6.—1 p. m.—Wheat opened weak on the curb and at 86c on the board. Lester, ourselves and the "scalpers" took the stuff offered and later attempts to buy resulted in higher prices. Wheat has shown strength all the morning notwithstanding the hammering it received at 86@86c by the scalpers, who have done the principal part of the trading. B. W. Clark continued to buy again, and it was toward that interest in wheat that the crowd has shown feeling and opposition. Lester has sold heavily to-day of long wheat for local and foreign account. They, like many others, are playing for a break, but that factor was discounted before the official announcement. The close is strong and looks higher.

Corn has not attracted much attention. We were the largest buyers and the scalpers the sellers. We feel very strong on corn and look for a further advance.

Provisions were nervous and moderately active, mostly scalping, the advance of the day well held out and tone is rather strong.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

St. Louis:	Closing Saturday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Dec.	85½			79⅜ b
Jan.	85¾	85	83⅜	84⅛ b
Feb.	86 a			85⅜ b
May	86⅜	86⅜	85⅛	85⅛
CORN.				
Dec.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
Jan.	36⅜@36¾	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝ b
Feb.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝
May	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛
OATS.				
Dec.	27⅜			27⅛
May	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜ a
CHICAGO:				
WHEAT.				
Jan.	77½@78	77⅝	76⅜	76⅝ a
Feb.	80⅜	80⅝	79⅜	79⅝
May	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝
CORN.				
Jan.	38⅜@38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛
Feb.	38¾@38⅞	38⅞	38½	38⅝@38¾ a
May	43⅜@43⅝	44	43½	43⅝
OATS.				
Jan.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
May	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
PORK.				
Jan.	11.17@20	11.30	11.10	11.17 b
Feb.	11.27	11.40	11.27	11.27
May	11.57	11.70	11.57	11.57
LARD.				
Jan.	6.22½	6.27	6.22	6.25
Feb.	6.32	6.37	6.30	6.35 a
May	6.55	6.60	6.53	6.52
SHORT RIBS.				
Jan.	5.65	5.67	5.65	5.67
Feb.	5.67	5.72	5.67	5.70
Mch.	5.75	5.77	5.75	5.75

NEW YORK—Wheat—December, 88¾c; January, 89⅜c b; February, 91½c b; May, 96⅛c a. Corn, December, 48c; January 49c; February, 50c; May, 52⅝c b. Oats—December, 34½c a; January, 35⅝c b; February, 36½c a; May, 37⅛c.

TOLEDO—Wheat—December, 81½c; January, 83c; May, 89c b.

DULUTH—Wheat—December, —; January, 79½c; May, 86½c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS. Wheat.	Corn.	SHIPMENTS. Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	27,070	52,100	13,040	2,000
Chicago	76,290	108,602	6,822	38,543
Milwaukee	26,400	4,000		3,000
Baltimore	40,879	39,075		8,000
Toledo	26,722	5,769	15,500	1,500
New York	50,000	225,000	25,000	75,355
Detroit	27,945	8,274	4,968	13,575
Minneapolis	173,800		55,000	
Duluth	65,000		490,200	
Kansas City	20,000	25,500	7,000	7,000
Philadelphia	1,741	3,656	109,339	4,801

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

Wheat—The market of this morning was almost an exact duplicate of Saturday's, selling off ½c early and then advancing ¾c. in these changes St. Louis followed closely the fluctuations in other points. The early decline being also due to the rather unfavorable advices on European markets. The unfavorable tenor of cables simply amounts to this, that Liverpool reported the demand as fallen off, and London that bulls were realizing, but there was no decline at any point. English and French country markets were generally dearer. Paris wheat and flour firmer and the private English cables were firm. The quieter cables did not scare the bulls, however, and they bought as freely and as confidently as ever, while the bears were not emboldened enough to sell very much. The crowd was waiting on the visible supply report most of the time, the bulls looking on a decrease and the bears on an increase. The former got it, as the amount showed 13,500 bu decrease (Chicago made it 33,000 bu decrease), but after a little flurry of strength on this the market fell back, and the close was ½@¾c below Saturday. It is believed by some that Duluth failed to report the amount afloat at that port, which would have made the increase somewhere near 500,000 bu. Spot grades were dull and rather weak. No. 2 red, 80¾c in St. L. and U.; No. 3 red, 79¾c in St. L. and bid for U.; No. 4, 73½c bid for St. L. and C.; No. 2 Mediterranean, 78c bid; No. 3 do, 75c bid; rejected, ——.

Corn held right firm, as there was little inclination to sell, country continuing to sell and the stock-feeders-buying-all-the-offerings, ideas having become pretty well implanted in most traders' minds, so that they were afraid to go on the short side. A decrease in the visible supply created no comment, though a decrease had generally been looked for. The close was steady on May, but nearer options ½@¾c off from Saturday. Spot grades were somewhat easier and the market quiet, most sales being made to the order trade. No. 2, 36¾c regular; 38¼c in M., 36⅝c in C.; No. 3, 33¾c in M., 34⅜c bid for U., and 33¾c for this side; No. 4, 31½c bid this side; No. 2 white, 37¼c bid this side; No. 3 do, 36c in U., E. and St. L.; no grade, 33c bid this side.

Oats—Except that May sold at the advance, there was nothing new in future, but the tone was still firm and the demand exceeded selling offers right along. Short grades would not bring the rates of Saturday, but sold readily enough. No. 2, 27¼@27⅜c regular, 28c in M.; No. 3, 27½c bid regular.

Rye firm, with buyers of No. 2 at 53c and of No. 3 at 51c, but none offered.

Barley—But few buyers were in the market and sales were small in consequence. Quotations are as follows: Common and rejected, 30@35c; No. 3, 36@45c; prime, 50@55c; choice, 60@62c; fancy, 65@67c.

Flour was very strong, with some grades dead scarce; high mediums, for instance, for which as much as 25c advance over last week was asked. Sellers were demanding 5@10c higher on everything which tended to finish business. Patents, $4.15@4.50; straights, $3.65@3.85; clears, $3.25@3.55; mediums, $2.40@2.85; low grades, $2@2.20. Quotations of the St. Louis Flour Dealers' Association were: Patents, $4.20@2.30; XXX, $2.50@2.60; family, $2.70@2.85; choice, $3.20@3.30; fancy, $3.50@3.60; extra do, $3.80@4; patents at $4.15@4.50. These prices are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3@3.10 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Active and firm at $2.05@2.10 for city on orders del.; pearl-meal, $2.50; grits and hominy, $2.60@2.70.

Buckwheat Flour—New York—Pure, $5@5.25; patent, $4.50@4.45; Wisconsin, $4.25@4.50; Western, $4@4.25.

Bran firm. Sacked selling at 69c f. o. b. this side; and 60c at mill.

Hay—Offerings were small and demand good, so that all descriptions were firm. Sales ranged as follows: This side—Prairie, $7@8 for Low and $9.50@10.50 for Kansas; mixed timothy, $8@10; prime to fancy timothy, $9.50@14. East track stock sells about $1@2 per ton below the above rates.

Provisions were firm and rather better than Saturday, though this was more in the feeling than anything else. The demand, however, was fairly good, both on order account and from the local trade. Pork was offered at 11 p. m. standard mess, but none sold. Prime steam lard quotable at 6c@6.05c. Loose 30-day dry salt c'ribs sold f. o. b. at 5.70c (late Saturday at 5.65c f. o. b.) and 15-day to arrive at 5¾c o. and f. here; boxed shoulders at 4½c, longs at 5½c, c'ribs at 5.65c and shorts at 5¾c. Green hams were in demand for shipment East, and 175,000 lbs, 16-lb. sold f. o. b. E. track at 8½c; short clear at 5.60c. Packed bacon—Shoulders sold at 5½c, longs at 6½c, c'ribs at 6¾c and shorts at 6⅞@7c; loose shorts at 6¾c, and 1,000 pcs plain hams in the house at 9½c. Country lard, 5@5½c per lb for small lots in irregular pkgs. C. s. o. hams, 9½c @11½c. Breakfast bacon, 8¼@9½c. Beef—Family, $6.50@8 per bbl; on orders higher, $4.25@4.75 per ½-bbl; dried, 11 @12c; selected, 140 per lb; smoked sausages, $4.25@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice, 4c in oil bbls; No. 2, 3¼@3½c; in irregular packages, ⅛c less. Grease—Brown and yellow, 2½@3½c; white, 3½@4c; straights lots held higher Salt—Domestic, 80c ₱ bbl. on east and 95c this side. Ground alum, $1.10 ₱ sack—small way higher.

Highwines steady at $1.13 in St. Louis and Cincinnati, $1.14 in Peoria and $1.18 in Chicago.

Lead—Both chemical hard and refined were in demand at $4.13½ this side and $4.15 East track. 5 cars former selling late Saturday at $4.15 East track and more could have been sold at that to-day. Common was dull with sellers at $4.10.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

A break in Chicago caused wheat to decline 2c and close weak, corn sharing in the easy feeling, too. Oats dull and weak. A sale of 15-day dry salt c'ribs made to arrive at 5.85c C. and F. here.

Cotton.

Speculation has also got into the staple, and as in stock, oil and grain, it has taken the bull side. That there is increased speculative trading is shown by sales of option in New York to-day, which amounted to nearly 200,000 bales, and that the long side is favored is shown by the advance, that market closing 16@18 points above Saturday's top figures. This strength was due in part to Liverpool, spots in that market improving 1-16d and firm, with sales of 12,000 bales, and futures gaining 3@4-64d. On this side, all the markets showed strength and a gain in value, New York middling going up to 9 5-16c, and most receipts were lighter than same day last year. Responding to the encouraging outlook and the improvement at all other points, spots in the St. Louis market were marked up 1-16c and were strong. The advance did not deter buyers, for sales were reported of 6,250 bales.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 6 8c; ordinary, 6¾c; good ordinary, 7¼c; low middling, 8 7-16c; middling, 8⅝c; good middling, 9 1-16c; middling fair, 9⅝c; fair, 10⅜c. Stained ¼@⅜c below white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS—Gross receipts to-day, 3,328 bales, against 4,392 bales last year; since September 1, 1886, 204,973 bales, against 263,828 same time last year; shipments to-day, 2,383 bales, against 2,454 bales last year; since September 1, 1886, 159,020 bales, against 188,479 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 55,969 bales, against 76,956 bales.

CLOSING PRICES, 3 P. M.

LIVERPOOL—Uplands, 5 3-16d; Orleans, 5 5-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Futures closed steady; December and January, 5 6-64d; January and February, 5 6-64d; February and March, 5 6-64d; March and April, 5 8-64d; April and May, 5 10-64d; May and June, 5 12-64d; June and July, 5 14-64d; July and August, 5 17-64d.

NEW YORK—Futures closed very strong; December, 9.38c; January, 9.44c; February, 9.54c; March, 9.64c; April, 9.74c; May, 9.84c; June, 9.94c; July, 10.01c; August 10.08c. Sales, 195,500 bales.

Country Produce.

APPLES—All descriptions selling readily at full prices. Genetins, $1.50@2.00; winesap, $1.75@2.25; romanites, $1.25@1.75; Roman beauty, $2.50@2.75; Ben Davis, $

SEAL Sacques & Jackets AT VERY LOW PRICES CHAS. STEINBERG & CO 420 Olive St.

ICE Perfectly Pure. CREAM BOWMAN & CO., 818 and 820 Morgan St. Telephone No. 8,122.

CITY NEWS.

In order to wind up the year with a rushing business, D. Crawford & Co. propose to offer buyers special inducements in every one of their forty-two separate and distinct departments. Santa Claus is now the King Bee at the great Broadway Bazaar.

GUERNSEY FURNITURE CO. (Boston Designs.)

Factory and retail salesroom, 304, 306 and 308 Locust street, St. Louis. Vendome Folding Beds, $25, $35, $45, $60 to $145.

Dr. E. C. Chase, 922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

SUCCESSFULLY TESTED.

The New Telephone Invented by Two Young Men of Houston, Tex.

GALVESTON, Tex., December 6.—What is regarded here as a most important test in the newly invented telephone was made yesterday and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barriett-Nelms Telephone—being the invention of S. L. Barriett and W. W. Nelms, both young men and residents of Houston. The test consisted of talking over a wire 320 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over ordinary short circuits by the Bell telephone. Some dozen leading citizens talked over the circuit yesterday, and all agreed they had never held a more satisfactory conversation. The new invention differs from the Bell, Edison and all other telephones, inasmuch as it combines the effects of an induction-coil and the helix of a hand-phone, causing them to act simultaneously and in concert with each other by winding the coils in the same direction, and using a carbon diaphragm with three carbon contacts, thus enabling the use of a large amount of battery. Yesterday's test was made with three cells for a short distance. No battery whatever is required, the automatic dynamo current being sufficient to articulate with great distinctness and steadiness. The inventors claim they can talk from New York to San Francisco with the same distinctness as yesterday's test. A caveat has been issued on the new instrument, and the Patent Office are now considering their application for a patent.

1884.	1885.	1886.
12.	1,223.	2,560.

The biggest enterprise ever known in St. Louis. Mr. Louis Halle, the wine importer of 508 N. Broadway, has invented what he calls a combination wine cabinet which he presents to his customers. It is an iron enclosed rack with patent lock and key, holding from eight to ten cases of wine, an ornament fit for any room in a gentleman's house. The success Mr. Halle has made in the wine business is wonderful and an importing point he has caused this city to be since he started, as we noted in our issue of January 21, 1886, the importation of champagne was 12 cases in 1884; in 1885 Mr. Halle imported 1,223 cases of Red Cross to this city, and we are pleased to note that this year he has imported 2,560 cases Red Cross (Croix Rouge) Champagne, over 4,000 cases Claret, 2,880 cases of Rhinewine, 1,645 cases Sauternes and Burgundies, 75 casks Sherry, 75 casks Port, 120 casks Madeira, besides cordials, etc., etc.

He is ever pleasant, and we advise our readers to call and see the combination cabinet and the elegant stock of the very best imported wines at his establishment, 508 North Broadway.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROBBERY.

Church Damaged by Fire—The Champion Tragedy—Illinois Items.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Henry Schwartz, who is in jail here on a charge of bigamy is suspected of the robbery of the Rock Island express train last March, when a messenger was killed. He has been shadowed for months, and it was discovered that he was spending money freely. Schwartz was a brakeman on the train at the time of the robbery. The new church of the St. Paul Reformed Episcopalians was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $10,000. The congregation and the children of the Sunday-school escaped without injury.

ANNA, December 6.—A. L. Champion, who was shot by City Marshal Jones on Thursday, died last night. The Marshal was arrested. Champion had eloped with a married woman and was being brought back for prosecution.

QUINCY, December 6.—Mrs. Nelson, widow of Dr. David Nelson of abolition fame, died yesterday in her 86th year.

SPRINGFIELD, December 6.—Dissatisfaction exists among the coal miners at the present scale of prices and a strike is threatened.

DECATUR, December 6.—The German Methodist Church was dedicated yesterday. There was a large attendance.

$26 TAILOR-MADE suits and surtouts reduced to $12.50 in the great reduction sale at the GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

JAIL-BREAKERS BAFFLED.

Mysteriously Murdered—A Fatal Spree—Safe-Blowers at Work—Missouri Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, December 6.—Four prisoners in the County Jail, including a man sentenced to death, made an attempt to escape yesterday afternoon. The officers found them in the Grand-jury room. James Mangrum, a farmer of Ozark County, was shot and killed on Saturday in a thicket by some person unknown. The little daughter of Carter Harris of Ozark County accidentally shot and killed herself yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, December 6.—C. B. Maedel, a model-maker, who had been on a spree, swallowed two ounces of laudanum yesterday and died from the effects last night. The jury in the Gould murder case returned a verdict of murder in the second degree and assessed the punishment at fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

GLASGOW, December 6.—The safe at the Easly flour mill was broken open and robbed yesterday. Suspicion pointed to a young mulatto, to whom his mother administered summary justice with a hickory switch. The same lad was recently arrested for robbing the C. & A. Depot.

TROY, December 6.—The jury failed to agree in the case of Prof. Martin of the Public school who was tried for unmercifully whipping a son of the City Marshal.

RICHMOND, December 6.—Wm. Holder a young farmer eloped yesterday with his sister-in-law, a girl of 17.

MISSOURI CITY, December 6.—L. W. Newman prosecuting attorney of Clay County died yesterday at Liberty.

FLEMING'S HAISIN-CURED PRUNES are unequalled.

HORRORS IN HAYTI.

THE BARBAROUS FORMS OF WORSHIP IN THE COLORED REPUBLIC.

The New York World's Exposure of Voudooism in Hayti—Worshiping the Serpent God—The Existence of Cannibalism—Innocent Babies Sacrificed — Corroborative Statements of Missionaries and Others—Denial of the Revolting Stories by Haytian Government Representatives.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The story of the existence of cannibalism in the neighboring Island of Hayti, told so graphically yesterday in the WORLD, excited a just measure of indignation among the thinking people of this city. The terrible picture of the operations of the voudoos in the pursuit of their barbarous form of worship appealed to every heart, and even the most hardened shuddered before the exposition of horror. To the pushing, busy men of business who have little time for aught except what is going on about them, the story comes with great force; to the tender mother with little ones romping merrily in the nursery, the fiendish acts of the voudoo women, their merciless kidnapping of innocent babies, to be sacrificed on the altar of the voudoo serpent god, were especially revolting. Any tendency that was aroused in the minds of some to scout the reliability of the story was put to flight before the impregnable array of facts presented by the WORLD'S informant. The story was the talk of the town all day, and, in the clubs, the hotels and in home circles alike, it occasioned much comment. The narrative had opened the eyes of New Yorkers to something that they could not believe existed within two days' sail of the great metropolis of the West. The sickening orgies of the voudoos in the worship of the serpent god, as described in books, are known to most students of history. Such things are by every book associated only with the life of the wild untutored savages of the antipodes. But the descriptions of the evils in Hayti,

THE HORRIBLE ORGIES OF THE VOUDOOS

around the altar smeared with the blood of its child victims, and the harrowing details about the roasting and eating of human flesh, all of which was substantiated from personal experience by the WORLD'S informant, must, it was admitted, completely set at rest all doubts in the minds of sceptics and cause a pang in the heart of every sober-minded citizen and a lament that such things are allowed so near to the heart of civilization. The Haytian Government came in for a generous share of condemnation, and the intimation that the President of the Republic, a man who passed eighteen years of his life amid the refining influences of civilization at a European capital, was himself a devotee of voudoo worship, was received with undisguised amazement.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

The WORLD sent reporters yesterday to people in the city who could give corroborative evidence of its disclosures from personal observations, but most of them were out of town. The Rev. Dr. Derrick, the pastor of the A. M. E. Church in Sullivan street, and who is a native of the West India Islands, was found in his parsonage yesterday by a WORLD reporter. He said: "I have heard of such things happening in Hayti, and it may be so. Way up in the Haytian mountains, for instance, who knows what exists? If it is so, it would be unjust to hold Salomon and the Haytian Government responsible. There can be only one way for the Government to stamp it out. The way is with the bullet and it doubtless wishes to use milder means. I believe the responsibilities lie with the church there. It should bend all its energies in that direction, and aided by the Government crush voudooism and cannibalism, and teach the people the Christian faith. Still can you blame those poor natives when here in our enlightened country a few days ago a man practiced cannibalism by killing his friend, tearing out his heart and eating it?"

Prof. Johns said: "I went to Hayti in 1863, especially to investigate the reported cannibalism. The story was told on every hand, but the Government officials, when I questioned them, laughed at me and said it was a canard. I gave it up without being satisfied that cannibalism did not exist. It is well known that voudoism exists in Hayti and Jamaica, but I believed the sacrifices were confined to pigs and the like."

REV. H. HARTLEY'S STORY.

"I visited Hayti in 1872," said the Rev. H. Hartley, "but I also was unable to find out whether the reports of cannibalism were true or not. It would be more likely to occur in San Domingo, Surinam and Trinidad. In San Domingo the natives are more lawless than in Hayti. The ceremony of sacrifice takes place about the 18th of October each year. The tribes of the persons last dead gather around the graves for the ceremony which they call rasing of the dead. All kinds of animals are killed and offered up as sacrifices to the dead. While I was in Trinidad a native killed his child and, cutting it up, sold the flesh to people who did not know it to be that of a human being. He was arrested and suffered the penalty. That is the only instance I personally know of."

Mrs. Wilkinson said: "I came from Santo Domingo, and I know that cannibalism existed in Hayti to a great extent. The voudoo priests have great knowledge of the powers of herbs, and do things that would seem to us here impossible. No mother would dare to have her child in the street, or out of sight a moment, knowing what would await it should she do so. I have known instances where a child was fed sweet cake containing powerful herbs which would make the child appear as if dead. It would be buried and immediately dug up by the voudoo priests and kept to offer up as a sacrifice. Its flesh would be cooked and eaten. I do not doubt that cannibalism exists even to-day in Hayti, though the Government tries to hide it."

"The church should take hold of the matter," resumed Mr. Hartley. "In Port au Prince there are four bishops and one archbishop. The Protestant Episcopal Church is well represented and should be able to exert influence enough to bring the natives to the Christian religion and stop the fearful practices."

Consul Bassett's Denial.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, December 6.—Ebenezer D. Bassett, Haytian Consul-General at New York, was seen last night by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent. He said: "I have lived in Hayti as United States Minister for nine years, and there is just about as much cannibalism there as in the city of New Haven. I was familiar with the Haytian people and came and went all among them as I pleased; and if there was any such thing they should have been just as sure to hear it as you would have been if it had occurred right here in this country. Of course I knew that there was such a thing as voudoo worship there, but I never heard that there was any such thing as human sacrifice connected with it, and I certainly do not believe that any such thing exists."

He said he knew Sir Spenser St. John intimately, and did not believe his stories about cannibalism. He refused to talk about the matter at any length, but said he might furnish the POST DISPATCH correspondent with a statement in reference to the matter in a day or two.

Mr. Steedman's Statement.

BY Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.—The Haytian Minister is absent in Mexico. There is no representative for that Government here now and for that reason there is no possibility of obtaining any official confirmation or criticism of the horrible exposure made by the WORLD of the fact that cannibalism still exists in the country. In conversation with a representative of the POST-DISPATCH yesterday, Mr. Edmund C. Steedman, banker, said that he knew the story printed in the WORLD to be true. In fact the whole truth had not been told. Mr. Steedman said that during a visit to Hayti, not very long ago, he heard these horrible stories of cannibalism among the natives. Personal observations and investigation convinced him of their truth.

Who Wants to Wait for Days

for the dull, old-style porous plaster to act, when Benson's relieve and cure in a few hours local rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, sciatica, and all pains and aches arising from cold and exposure? Refuse imitations under similar names. Ask for Benson's.

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A Man's Overcoat from Famous	$5 to $45
A Youth's Overcoat from Famous	$5 to $35
A Boy's Overcoat from Famous	$3.50 to $20
A Child's Overcoat from Famous	$2.50 to $15
A Man's Suit from Famous	$4.65 to $35
A Youth's Suit from Famous	$4.65 to $30
A Boy's Suit from Famous	$3.50 to $15
A Child's Suit from Famous	$3 to $12.50
Alligator Boots from Famous	$5 to $8
Men's Winter Shoes from Famous	$2 to $8
Old Ladies' Warm-lined Shoes from Famous	$1.50
Old Ladies' Warm-lined Slippers from Famous,	$1 to $1.25
Old Ladies' Warm-lined Buskins from Famous,	60c to $1
Ladies' Hand-knit Wool-lined House Slippers from Famous	75c
Ladies' Fleece-lined Button Arctics from Famous	$1.50 to $2.25
Ladies' Fleece-lined High Button Overshoes from Famous	$1.50 to $2.50
Gents' Fleece-lined Slippers from Famous	$1.50 to $3
Gents' Scotch Gloves from Famous	35c to 65c
Gents' Wool Socks from Famous	12 1-2c to 50c
Gents' Underwear from Famous	50c to $5
Gents' Knit Jackets from Famous	75c to $5
Gents' Neck Mufflers from Famous	25c to $4.50
Boys' Warm Gloves from Famous	15c to $1
Boys' Flannel Waists from Famous	50c to $2
Boys' Long Wool Stockings from Famous	25c to 75c
Men's Knit Wool Caps from Famous	35c to $1.25
Men's Genuine Seal Caps from Famous	4.25
Men's Alexis Muskrat Caps from Famous	1.50
Boys' Velour Skating Caps from Famous	25c to 1.00

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Muffs, Boas, Fur Trimmings, Lap Robes in Japanese and Prairie Wolf, Bearskin, Tiger, Wild Cat and Plush. Horse Blankets, Gents', Ladies' and Children's Arctics, Overshoes and Rubbers, etc.

We have just opened a large assortment of Rubber Toys and Novelties, and Toilet Articles for the Holiday Trade.

Look out for our Great Opening of Gents' Xmas Slippers on Wednesday.

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Our Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address. Send in your name.

ANOTHER CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

The Young Son of a Rich Pennsylvanian Supposed to be Kidnapped.

READING, Pa., December 6.—Is it another Charlie Ross case? Willie Arnold, a very bright lad of 12 years, disappeared from his home in this city on last Wednesday morning, since which time no trace of him has been found. The lost boy is the son of Wm. A. Arnold, reputed to be the richest man in this city. Detectives have been at work on this case, but as yet no clue has been obtained. In an interview yesterday Mr. Arnold stated: "I cannot believe my boy fell into evil hands to h ld him for ransom. I would in that case put my foot emphatically down on any such crime. Willie may have been taken to New York City or he may have sought shelter at some farm-house. I do not think any harm has come to him, and now since his picture has been sent to a number of towns and cities, I am in the hope we shall soon hear of his whereabouts."

2,000 NOBBY Jersey suits reduced to $4 in the great reduction sale at the GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Loyal Legion Banquet.

The Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion gave its first banquet Saturday night at the Mercantile Club-rooms. The names of Carlos Greeley, Giles Filley and Judge McCreery were added to the membership roll. The rooms were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the spread included all the delicacies of the season. The toast "Our Guests" was responded to by Col. D. P. Dyer. Gen. Lucius M. Fairchild responded to the "Grand Army of the Republic." Gen. W. H. Powell of Belleville did "The Loyal Legion" justice. The other toasts were "St. Louis During the War," "The Sanitary Commission" and the "Loyal Women of the War," which were responded to in the order named by Mr. Geo. E. Leighton, Carlos Greeley, and Gen. McCook.

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Special Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Music Boxes, Guitars, Banjos, Accordians, Violins, etc., Guns, Pistols, Poker Checks, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Clothing, etc. Highest amount loaned on the above. All goods warranted as represented. BEN WALKER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"MISS DEFARGE," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, is an exquisite novel; price 25c at all Bookstores and Newsdealers, or sent direct by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia.

10,000 EXTRA COPIES OF HABBERTON'S new novel, "Brueton's Bayou," were demanded by the public within one week after its issue Price, 25c at all bookstores and newsdealers, or sent direct by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia.

"A GHOST ON CHRISTMAS EVE," by E. P. Roe, is ready to-day in Lippincott's Magazine for December. Price 25 cents at all book-stores and newsdealers.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, $1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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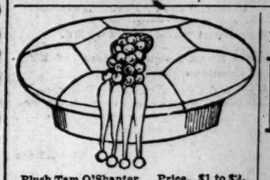
Are so close at hand, the little folks are anxiously looking for their share of plunder in the way of presents. It is very often a difficult task to know just what will tickle the fancy of the juveniles, and at the same time prove useful to them. We have prepared especially for the Holiday Trade a large and varied stock of Plush Caps—the colors are gay, but tasty, and will appeal to the eye of modern childhood, while the cheerful effect in contrast with the sombre colors of Winter Clothing can not fail to please the adults.

Plush Fez.....Price, $1.50. Plush Fez.....Price, $1.50. Plush Fez.....Price, $1.50.



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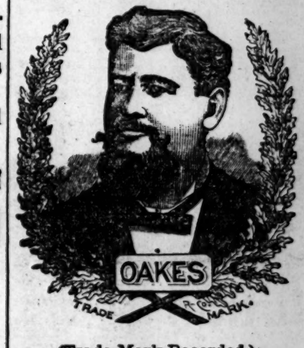

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